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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD

BY E. FOXTON, Author of " Prémices."

CHAPTER XIX-Continued. "Well, no, brother, nothin-only you ain" a-goin to let that nice, pretty-behaved young man

go into evil communications, be you, without

any warnin?" "Oh, you go 'long, Liza Maria! You wait till the next prayer-meetin, if you want to talk about warnins. Tell you what, you don't ketch a young feller with an eye like that chap's got in his head-half on it black coal and the other

other won't make him. If he was so mighty with St. Dominique."

the dialogue proceeded. "'Well, but," 'well but!' Tell yer what: You mind your business, an I'll mind mine, an ance and mortification, "I've said my say an let other folks mind theirn, an then we'll all be cl'ared my conscience now, so 'tain't no business

took car' on. Only wish I was sartain he'd be dlin goose back in good time with the hoss; but I reckon I'll have to resk it." The mild sandy woman brought her pale face and freekles back into the parlor, with an anxious and uncertain look, two or three times

meeting Herman's, and as often dropped on the "Excuse me," said he, breaking the ice for her; "but the door was open, and I had heard most of what you said, before I suspected that you were speaking of anything which could concern me. Was it I that you were speaking of? pose St. Dominique wants to tempt you to drink

and is it possible that you wished me to be and gamble?"
"I shall be obliged to disoblige him," said cautioned against going to see Mr. St. Dominique?" She rose again hastily, closed the door, and returned to her seat all in a flutter: "Well, yes, sir; I think it is my duty, considerin you're a stranger, an brother don't think best

a liberty.' "Not at all, I assure you. My business with this gentleman is a perfectly lawful and peaceable one; but perhaps it is as well that I should know beforehand what sort of a person I am to have to deal with."

to speak. I hope you won't think I'm takin

"Well, sir, I'm fearful, a pretty bad person. I don't know him myself-nor I don't wish to-I declar' I'd be afraid-but I've known them

"Not for the sake of tale-bearing, believe me. brother; but if this man is really one of despeyou will tell me anything you know about him, the poor captive returned again and again to

that it may concern me to know."
"Well, sir, he ain't much in society in this and one day there was a gentleman stopped here over night—he died shortly after—he'd all about him; if he wan't very much mistaken, ful and engaging quadruped aroused sundry he used to sail with him when he was a cabin-canine echoes in different directions, until the himself Captain Goat, 'cause Captain Kidd wa'n't bad enough for him. His real name, though, he reckoned, was St. Dominique, all with a lady's hair on an old pocket-handkerchief in his locker, one day when 'twas left open; an the Captain—St. Dominique, I would say come along behind, and give him a kick that chucked him right into the chest head-foremost, for peeping and spying. He was raised on the West Injy islands. His father was a rich planter, an he had advantages an privileges; but misunderstanding with his own twin-brother when they was out together a-takin a walk on the back alone that night, an the next mornin some hunters or shepherds, or somethin, that was a mile or two off, an see the fraycus, brought hom the remains, all mashed an smashed, and saidthey found it at the foot of a precipice, as his in as the moon. So then his payrents reproved him most awfully, for his brother was it looked neither cheerful nor hospitable, but

the favoright son; an he ran away, like Cain, with his mother's curse upon him-only think, sir, how awful—an I s'pose then he felt under reprobation, poor young creatur, and didn't think then 'twas no kind o' consequence what he did, for he grew up a real awful young man; and he just first did one thing bad, and then, as soon as he got tired of that, he went on and did another. He was a Guinea slaver, when the colporter sailed with him, an before that he'd been a pirate an a highwayman, an I ways made money, and never got caught, whatever he did; an, when they hanged the gamblers to Vicksburg, he was the wust of 'em all; but he got wind of the business somehow fust, and lay down his cards, and slipped into his state-room, and stuffed out his stomach, and put on a black coat an white cravat, an gold and floured his head, an knocked out one of l front teeth, and made believe he was an old parson; an when the lynchers come aboard, he was a-readin the services in the ladies' cabin, an a-coughin an spittin blood now and then, an a-sayin it wouldn't harm him in the way of his sacred callin, as solemn as any saint. An when they strung up the other rascals on the trees, he went along, an prayed as impressive as could now. Didn't you see it as you come along, about twenty miles after you passed St. Petersburg, half way between there an London-a little temple on a mound, with four pillows in front and a cupolo, not far from a high wooden mansion, in a clearing? It's in sight through a gap in the wood from the cart-track you come

"To be sure! So I did, So I have come thirty miles out of my way. Well, I must only make the more haste, now then, and bid you good morning."

"What, sir! You'll go there in spite of the

chapel?"
"In spite of the chapel?' I beg your par don; but really, I don't understand you." "Why, sir, what do you suppose he does in

"Indeed I do not know," said Herman, hardly able to keep himself from laughing-"has religious services there every Sunday, for his

"No, sir; he has no family; an I'm fearful

ighted up at night, an he has a table set out- however, showed him that his jaw was stron an altar, I s'pose he calls it-poor blasphemous and his head intellectual. He looked weary, keptic! an they all set round it on coffins, an ill, and ill-tempered, but resolute. His eye skeptur at they are set found to the control of the self think; an they sing, an has a service to mock the church people; an after that, you'll His complexion was sallow and swarthy, over

thank you very heartily for telling me these from within, for it filled his commodi tories, for there might have been something in | waistcoat very sufficiently, though not excessive them important to me to know; and you could ly. His clothes, though of no particular date, not judge beforehand whether there was or not; were of very good materials, in good preserve but, do they not strike you, yourself, as a little tion; and his small but disproportionately nprobable, or at least unproved?

that he aint good to his people; for if ever they starve a poor helpless nigger ain't no Christian, in my opinion, not if I was mocked, an buffeted, half burnin—that don't know enough to take
car' of himself; an if he knows, but don't
choose, all the warnins in this world an the
car's an advinction of himself; an if he knows, but don't
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choose, all the warnins in this world an the
choose, all the warnins in thi you was a brother of mine, I'd a'most sooner ee you on your way to the Cemetery than to pretty-behaved, an all that, to commence with, his place. You know best, but we can't never pretty-behaved, an all that, to commence with, his place. You know best, but we can't never tid like to know what he'd be likely to want with St. Dominique."

"Indisposed this morning. Come in. Down, Faust, down!" The terrier, which had returned with St. Dominique." "Well, but, I see"—Herman caughed; but good manners." Herman took up his hat. ing, and huddling and jangling the cups and saucers together with an expression of annoy-

> of mine; an I dar' say you think I'm a med-"Shall I tell you what I do think? that it was most amiable and womanly in you to take so sisterly an interest in the safety of a young stranger. I shall be on my guard, and thank hould see him; for my business with him is,

mine, who sold him out of thoughtlessness, and was very sorry for it afterwards.' "You don't say so! Poor creatur'! Well, I hope to gracious you'll get him! But sup-

Herman, laughing; and out he hurried, and into the wagon. "So here goes," continued he, want them. However, let us find an adven-"for the ogre's den. Perhaps out of this I shall ture if we can, and see the inside of this enstill get an adventure to tell the girls. It would chanted hall." till get an adventure to tell the girls. It would hardly do to end my quest without so much as Making all allowances for the tittle-tattle of Rumor, and a seaman's and a woman's credulity, the little stories I have just been enter-tained with are hardly of the kind most likely to attach themselves to the character of a

come in my way, to see how he'd look; I am in ink, where it was omitted in the engraving, not satisfied that I have ever met with one "Sit down," said he; "what'll you take t yet, though I did see nearer approaches to it drink? at some of the slave-pens than I had supposed possible. I hope, though, poor Sam Taliaferro hasn't fared the worse for St. Dominique's ecready to human tyranny and human misery! hanged to you!

What must the effect be of a few years, or of as he believed, for after his companion had left flections, the idea of the possible situation of time he creaked to the threshold again, and said, laconically, "Come, get something to him, and finally took so full possession of his place. He keeps himself to himself a good drew rein at St. Dominique's gate. As he eal; only now an then he goes down to Capet | alighted to open it, a huge gunpowder-and-sand City when the Legislatur's a-settin, an launches | colored mongrel, chained to a post, a few yards

pulled him over, making him execute a sprawling somersault, and fall wrong side up, and been up to his house a-peddlin tracts, an St. hind-legs before, which performance he continned to repeat de capo, as if he could not have you know, sir. An he told me he knew him, and too much of it. The yelling bark of this faith-

gamut terminated in the fine falsetto of a little

door-steps, in an the ecstacy wounded feeling. The house was square and high, with a piazza around the second story, and an observatory or the top. It might not be old, but it looked black and weather-beaten, from the absence of paint meeting of four weedy private cross-roads or avenues, about a sixteenth of a mile from the gate, on the top of a rising ground, dotted everywhere with burnt stumps, like the dark gravehad been left, except in a little grove lately planted, apparently, around the chapel, within the enclosure; but the wild-flowers, and the navolcanoes, and I suppose he didn't think, or his brother's foot slipped, or somethin, for he came scrubby heads above the turf, seemed to show scrubby heads above the turf, seemed to show that the native forest had been but lately dispossessed. If the sun had shone, the aspect of the place in the wide light might have been cheerful, though solitary. In the shadow of the

> ullen, ill-omened, black, blighted, and blasted. The watch-dog continuing to bay and bray, until Herman began to fancy that showing himself to him was aquivalent to blowing a magic but high-seasoned, and, unluckily, remarkably horn for admission, an ill-looking negro came salt. "Will you give me some water?" said out of the house, advanced to reconnoitre, and, after a brief scrutiny and colloquy, took a key yelling dog back by his chain, and kept of him by it, while Herman, with some difficulty, led and coaxed his horse past. The negro then let go and followed, and the alternate jumps somersaults were renewed behind them As Herman drew near the door, the terrier's exasperation increased; but the negro, prece ding him, seized it adroitly by its peg-like tail-

"everything depends," it has been very judi-ciously remarked, "upon taking hold of a thing by the right handle"-and steered it into the house, when it indignantly, and in hot haste. scrambled up stairs, and he followed, to the

"Ho, mas'r!" "Halloo!" answered a voice higher yet, "Gen'l'man below."

"What gentleman, you-rascal?" rejo an ore rotundo voice, evidently in good practice, with much execution, beginning with a deep voce di petto, and ending with a rising inflection, in which Herman imagined a whimsi-

"Dunno, mas'r-a strange young gen'l'man." "Couldn't you say so, then, you-villain?"
resumed the sweet cherub, that sat up aloft, to the same chant as before, which, though certainly not Gregorian, was not without a certain rude, harsh, military, or naval music in it; Certain there's only one coming? "No, mas'r, ain't but one, sure.

"I'll get up. Come up here and give me my things, and be —— to you." In a moment, the shutters of an upper room were unbarred and thrown open; and Herman, who was still holding his horse, looking up involuntarily at the ound, saw a rather stout elderly man, in a dark-green coat, looking down at him over the railing of the balcony. He instantly withdrew, Herman, who had worked himself up into some degree of eurisity, was at first disappointed. There are not being and Vice President, says it wishes to raise the degree of eurisity, was at first disappointed. There was nothing about Mr. St. Dominique that impressed him as either picturesque or

his coarse grizzled whiskers. He had now no Why, I really have no choice; and, besides, need to stuff out his stomach, except, perhap

large-jointed hands showed no marks of recent "Well, I don' know, sir. Isic says so; and It'd be sorry to think I'd been talkin scandal; nails and long hair were untended more from Pike county "border-ruffians;" Sam Roberts's but I'll tell you one thing, I may say I do know, taste, or rather want of taste, than want of time or means. His manner had dropped on the can get sent to this town on an errand, they'll stairs even the merits of frankness and sponcome here to me, like mad, for something to taneousness which it had seemed to possess in put into their poor mouths; an many an many's the above dialogue, and was now merely that the time I've filled their stomachs an pockets, forced civility which is muzzled surliness, ceran a'most cried to see'em eat; an anybody that'll tainly among the very most odious styles of manner that man can assume towards man His month was but a pantry-door, a mere slit sound, yellow, double-teeth, was now unbroken. "Pardon for keeping you waiting," said he.

> guest, instantly cringed at his feet. I am sorry to have disturbed you; but I need carcely trespass on your time for five minutes I wished only to ask whether you were disposed

"No hurry, sir. Come in! Come in! Take that horse. Ababdon. "You are very kind; but there is so heavy a

storm coming up? _____ said he, with a "Coming up? its come," said he, with a you heartily for putting me upon my guard, ously followed by as tremendous a crash, con-against this man; but what you have now told firmed his words. "There! D'ye want to be ne makes it only the more necessary that I struck by lightning? Because if ye do, I don't He turned and re-entered the house, but so deto buy back from him a poor slave for a friend | liberately that Herman gave him little credit was at the moment quenched with a wide white

Herman, springing from the wagon, followed perforce, throwing the reins to the negro. "He ooked more like a bad one than a good one," thought he; "and I wish my gallant steed and

His courteous host led the way into a large unoccupied apartment, with a sanded floor furnished with a billiard-table; two tin recep tacles for tobacco juice; a long, hard sofa, with a worn green morocco cover, and tarnished Christian, a scholar, and a gentleman. If there a very large colored map of Africa, hung against are such things as thorough-going miscreants in this world, I should like to have just one western coast having its name put in by hand, "Sit down," said he; "what'll you take to

> "A glass of water, if you please, I shall be St. Dominique withdrew, and Herman heard

He supposed that St. Dominique was but he presently heard one pair of boots and eyes of your mistress. of an hour by his watch, at the end of which

left. It looked like a ship's cabin. There was an oil-cloth on the floor; a large, long table, one end of which was laid for two persons; and two rows of heavy straight-backed mahogany chairs, set stiffly back against the berths, which ran

half way along both sides of the room.
"Used to be a sea-faring man," said he, as tablishment. Like to have some place where I can put a friend or two for a night or so, No body here now to stop with me these five Elderly man-unwell-alone-dysgrisly rough terrier, dancing on tiptoe on the peptic-can't talk till after dinner. Do you no harm to sit with me an hour, and tell the news, and take a bite."

This was rather pathetic, and Herman accordingly began to make himself as agreeable as he could under the circumstances; but there was one circumstance, in particular, which stood in the way of it; and that was, that he

no more. The wine-what wine there was in interpretation; deadly night-shade! him as if not drugged, precisely, but mixed, not to speak of a probable dash of pure alco hol. His head was not accustomed to such potations, and he did not intend that it should If he had done so, the present place and selves the subject of ridicule, with for water; there was none upon the table, and

Will you give me some water?" said he to the waiter behind his chair. The man than it would to court a Prince or make friends have cheered and encouraged almost to the genial point, heaped his plate with French still the same story—good, but salt.

sorry to say, is very strongly impregnated with more wholesome; but it's nasty stuff, after all.

Apollyon, here." He spoke in a low tone to aware, always require desperate remedies. Have one of the waiters, who presently returned with an earthenware pitcher, and filled Herman's ternity here have set up over their door? No tumbler with water, which was very stongly impregnated with lime, indeed, being nothing

"You are a rascal, to be sure!" thought Herman, emphatically, all his professional sentiments rising up in arms at such a profanation of good physic; "but if you expect by so shalplease, you don't show much adaptation of means to ends. A fellow, who is capable of giving a well man medicine, may be equal know." But he caught St. Dominique contemplating him with a gratified expression out of the corner of his flinty eye, suppressed a wry face, continued to talk most agreeably, ate his bread, minced up his pâté, and shuffled it stealthily, from time to time, over the edge of his plate and of the table, to Faust, who, sitting under the latter, lay in wait for it, and with equal

secrecy caught it and obligingly gobbled it up. TO BE CONTINUED.

The Carrolton (S. C.) Courier, in suggesting the names of Iverson and Yancey for President

heartily tired of compromises, and compromise his servants has few pious privileges. He uses it commonly, I've been told, for a store-house; but when his ill-looking friends comes up the but when his ill-looking friends comes up the but when his ill-looking friends comes up the beaten then, we will know that our enemies have have wrung him dry. So, in the words of Pathian that indicates that the did appear to him, simble to get rid of a man when they beaten then, we will know that our enemies have have wrung him dry. So, in the words of Pathian that indicates the trust that indicates t river, from I don't know where, to see him, its persons he had ever seen. A second look, resolved to become our masters."

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For the National Era. JASPER: A ROMANCE.

BY EDWARD SPENCER.

XIII. How Jasper Spent his Gold.

[CHAPTER THIRTBENTH CONCLUDED]

Scene Third .- Locale. The notorious "Belle

Union." Present: Jasper's faithful friends; gamblers; horse-theives; Sydney "coves," fresh from the chain-gang or the "bush;" Sonore "hounds;" Chilian outlaws; Texan murderers women, gathered from the purlieus of London and our Atlantic cities, from New Orleans, from Santa Fé, from Lima, from Sydney, from the Sandwich Islands, from Canton; the sweepings and off-scourings of brothels, boozing-kens, panel-houses, fandango-haunts, and dance-cribs; and Jasper with them, but not of them : a victim or a plaything, not a fellow. It was not in his power ever to attain to their calm viciousness, their unscrupulous and sneering fiendishness assailed, for they are afraid of those two faithful guardians who wait on his steps so closely. whose favors are more golden; why does he not such life is that he loathes, and he loathes him to sell a negro man, whom I understand you go also, they think? He is wild to night, his self for living such life. Shall not the deed red eyes flashing furiously, but his humor is not his hand" follow close upon "the firstlings of and so forth; eh, Pedro? of the furious kind; at least, not in its outward | his thought?" manifestations, though he pours brandy down his throat. He is sarcastic, taunting, bitter, just now; affects my Lord Timon; passes cut- shudder, one memorial bubble rising above,

"Ho, B.B.," says he, "lend me some money for cowardice; and the less, that the flaming air I am so besinged now, that even these hellflames cannot mar my beauty, and I think I | into the semblance of a giant anchor, and smile can win to-night. I feel in the humor of it,

> "But, Jasp., lad," whispered Brawny Back, in his ear, "don't you know that you spent our last dollar here last night? I have never a cent, and I mean to go to work to-morrow." "So will I. To-morrow; or-to-morrow. All gone, eh? I'm your son and heir, you know,

good B. B., and the proveb says: "It padre ganador, hijs despendedor! which may be rendered: the stocking that the brass-headed nails; and further decorated with sire has filled piece by piece, toilingly, is ript open at the toes by his heirs. Bella taught me

that; and it is not the only piece of Spanish "Thank God, Jasp., my lad," said Brawny wisdom I learned from her perjured red lips. Back, "we followed you, and saw him just in All gone? Well. Better so-after to-night. time. Here, my Abdullah, hast no tribute to offer to thy sovereign liege?"

Abdullah took from his ears the large rings that did. It ain't right to repeat all anybody hears about their neighbor; and brother is very fearful of getting his ill will, if I ain't car'ful; large pink pearl, suspended beneath a hoop forward, caught the worse for St. Dominique withinters, and Hennique within the Hennique within the Henni

"I offer against two hundred. They are worth fully a thousand, and they will tickle the

what he had won with Brawny Back, and then sent them away, telling them that he would join had reserved in the course of a deal or two. He n size and shape to the one which he had just rose, made the motion of wiping his hands, and remarked, in a pleasant tone:

> ble no more. Please to make a note of my declaration, Senor Pedro of the sombre counte nance; I shall never gamble any more." Then you'd better go home," said the man

"Go home!" laughed Jasper, as if he had heard some amusing joke, "Go home? de-prive myself of your pleasant company! Retire have such entertainment here, such music, and glare of light, and such charming society of as to expect it; can he, Signorina Belladonna thou whom once I so passionately-hum-

Nay, nay, carissima Bella, turn not away those pushing towards him a well-crusted bottle, with me. Dost thou know, oh carissima, what siga cobweb mantilla; and he had obeyed, and nification thy levely name has in our prosaic swallowed one mouthful of the contents, and dialect? Atropa bella donna, lovely lady; by it-was a rich and costly foreign one, and al- keth the eye to glow with unnatural fire, and most as sweet as a cordial; but it tasted to courses through the veins with the fierce fary of the Cobra's fatal venom. Thou are not such a

hella donna, though, ch anima mia, oh, no!' Thus he rattled madly on, provoking the gamblers exceedingly, for nothing worries that time, six hours, full, since he had taken food, clearly to see the full drift of the sarcasms were certainly not those which he would have launched at them. Their own self-consciouschosen to make a beginning. He looked round ness, and the degraded position to which they tiliousness, and a much more scrupulou servance of social form, to propitiate a gambler

After a while, Jasper approached a table where a mere lad, fresh from the mines, but al the bottle on his own account, appeared to where a mere lad, fresh from the mines, but all have cheered and encouraged almost to the ready haggard with the fierce excitement of play was losing heavily. Watching the game for a little while, Jasper said, in his reckless, jeering

"Behold! I feel the prompting within me. I Water, sir? oh, certainly, you shall have have a mission. The essence of Delphi inspires our water, though I'm afraid you won't drink me. I am a prophet. 'The voice of one cry young man suddenly on the shoulder:

"Sir," said he, "pardon the abrupto Well, it is an exceedingly fine one:

have gone there with the best of motives. In stance: Orpheus, who came out crazy as a March hare. And, if I am not mistaken, I have seen people go out of here crazy, too, and some, ried out feet foremost, as Senor Pedro, who is scowling so fiercely at me over there, can testily as we have here, male and female, about the nearest approach to devils of any that ever assumed the human shape. You will observe the which they are regarding me. The fact is, I with his sword, so, to save my life. where, for the benefit of a joint-stock company, here the remainder cent of nearly fifty thousand | joined, and Pedro was commanded to make his

y my example. Good night, sir. Good night, Pedro; I'll call again soon. Good night, caris very plausible one. He knew the prejudices sima Bella Donna, au revoir;" and he bowed mockingly as he went out, singing, in his gayest tones, a catch from Béranger:

"Lisètte, ma Lisette. Mais vive la grisette! Je veux, Li ette.

tered Senor Pedro, in Spanish, as he rose, and of foul play, and being very unreasonable about crept out, quietly, and with a noiseless step, it. On his going out that night, the three had

ilently out above; over the waters comes the dull sound of cables chafing at the hawse holes of anchored ships; from the city come down the distant shouts and ribald laughter of drunkhears both sounds, but heeds neither. There he is, on the outer edge of the pier, with head bent wn, grave-thoughted, sombre, pondering many of all—"last scene in this eventful history." Of what use is life? What evils follow death Can any evils or woes come after, more poig nant than the very woe itself of living? Yet he is there, tolerated, not liked; but not must celerrina mors be also miserrina mors Should not that hell's-gate inscription, that dread summons to lay aside all hope, and assume the sombre mantle of an eternal despair, be rather He is troublesome to them. His money is all inscribed over the portals of life? Efforts all gone; his mistress has left him for some one have failed, things rush ever fatally downward;

"The flighty purpose never is o'ertook Unless the deed go with it."

Shall he not plunge, and, with one gasp, one ting remarks upon "sunshine friends," and end it all? Why not? Is it a fancy, or does comments in at lible tones upon fools, who fly, a tattooed spot upon his arm burn as if a hot moth-like to the flame that has just now singed iron pierced it? Is it a fancy, or do the creakng cables out yonder frame words for his ears: By us the ship rides safely; so may you." Is it a fancy, or do the jewelled stars above there, as he glances up at them, group themselves down upon him with a smile of encouragement?

Facts or fancies, he is overpowered by them ; they "give him pause;" he draws hastily back, murmuring to himself: "Once more-once more; but, if I fail then"-He is roused and startled by a shrill whistle from the upper end of the pier, a whistle followed by a yell, and the tramp of rapid feet. He hears a quick step behind him, half turns, is met by a gruff voice in his ear: "Take that! damn ye!" a stunning blow, and he reels, but must go foolin' in things that didn't concatches in the air, and falls prone into the sarn him. Them's my sentiments. Why, he vaters which even now he was contemplating. As he rises again, there is another plunge, he

bewilderment, is dragged back upon the

" Who?" "Pedro—there he is."

Jasuer rose to his feet, and saw Abdullah kneeling over a prostrate man, gnashing his

I will say nothing of this affair.' Pedro ran down the pier, and, before he was

nd his followers were seized, while the gamthe rapidly-increasing mob against them. As mur arose, and grew louder each moment, break-

ig out at last with a shout : Hang them! hang the murderers! Find a mp-post and a rope! Hang them!" Then Jasper spoke out in his clear ringing nes, above the roar and yells:

"At least, you will give us a trial, and conont us with our accusers.' "That is fair enough," said the voices, "The igilance Committee. Take them to the rooms the Committee. Ring the bell! "And bring that man along also," said Jas

er, pointing to Pedro. And then, amid the crush and roar of a mighty crowd by midnight, while the fearful notes of a heavy alarm bell pealed out, the three were carried forward, up saved a human being's, a fellow-creature's, life? of which was then turned on the outside.

B. B. had made up his mind to die, and was usy chewing what he doubtless fancied would e his last quid of tobacco: Abdullation

dashing as if he were mad, watched every mocoom in a state of excitement that was rather easurable than otherwise. The great emerncy aroused the energies of his soul, and nade the blood course warmly through his

you, never. You too big chief die that way. He die now;" and he untied from a knot in hi sash a quill, filled with some dark-colored sub "We take this, both us, master, stance. people tired of 'em-or they tired of 'emselves. saying, he divided it in two, and handed

We are not in any danger. I know how to manage a mob. Do you not remember the In B. B., when I tell you." Soon the three were summoned into a large

upper end of the room, where those who ap-

What is your name?" Jasper told the questioner. Your occupation?" "Here-a student of law, in form-in fact

a student of rascality in its various manifesta-tions;" and, as he said this, he fixed his eye sternly upon Pedro, who quailed before him. "Who are your companions?" "One-you can see what he is-an hones

old seaman, who wouldn't harm a flea; who has doubled the Horn oftener than some here have years, and can give you references to any acter. The other, unfortunately, happens to be a Malay and a pirate-though I have always called virtues of the San Franciscans

There was a general laugh, Questioner (sternly) Young man, this is we shall most certainly hang you.' the difficulty will be to find me guilty." QUESTIONER .- "The fact of your consorti

with a Malay pirate certainly does not militate Here Abdullah sprang forward, and, in a few not get rid of him. He would follow him: "be diabolical very plainly stamped upon their cause, when everybody try kill poor Malay, my countenances just now, if you note the way in master stand over me, so, and keep 'em off have been experimenting a little, here and else- nestness created a very favorable impression with of which I am the chief; and last night I spent | ready strong for acquittal, but silence was en

ing against him as a gambler, and how strong these prejudices were in the present so-ciety. Only his regard for personal safety inluced, nay, compelled him to accuse the young man. He had been so unfortunate as to win a good deal of the young man's money, and he had been threatened by him in consequence—the young man seeming to have suspected him

seized him, gagged him before he could give the alarm, and dragged him down to the pier Scene Fourth .- The waves, black in the black midnight, wash sullenly against the pier to the edge of the pier, and were preparing to the foot of Clay street. A few stars shine throw him overboard, with a stone tied to his at the foot of Clay street. When they got him neck, he had made a last despairing effort, freed himself by throwing two of them overboard, and then escaped, with only a stab in the arm, which the yellow fellow had given him. Pedro en revellers. The man who stands there at the foot of Clay street, looking into the black waters, ished, the impatient crowd began to shout for the rope. But they were again made to keep silence, and the questioner asked the accused what they had to reply. Jasper gave the true version of the story, in a few brief words, and B.

> t condition to take care of himself. QUESTIONER .- "But what were you doing Clay street pier at that time of night?" JASPER.—"What do desperate men, who ave lost all their money, and think life an inipid cheat, usually resort to such 'jumping-off' blaces for? Faith, I don't know but what, if Peo there had waited a while, I should have saved him the trouble he has put himself to, to get

> QUESTIONER.—" Can you produce witnesses to corroborate your story, Mr. Fleming?" JASPER.—" Some here present can testify to the way I have been making the money fly, recently, I think; and if that young man were here, he could confirm the lecture I read him at the Bella Union. Mr. Blank, the lawyer, will tell you how many books I have not read since I articled in his office.'

A rough-looking spectator here stepped forward from the crowd, and cried:
"I know that air young man. He never tried to kill nobody. I'll tell you what he is." And in a few graphic words he gave an account of Jasper's successful advocacy of the cause of the Indian horse-thieves. "I tell you, Misters," said he, in conclusion, "he fetched the water nto all our eyes, jest like we was so many babbies, and that's more'n anybody's done for me sense the day my poor old mammy died, years and years ago. I jest reckon that air gambler wanted to stick a knife in his gizzard, wanted to whip me, 'cause he ketched me hidin' one of 'em dirty Berkshire boars of a grasped, and ere he can quite recover from John Chinaman! He never hurt nobody. I believe he'd have a fellow feelin' for a Santa

Jasper had now the sympathies of the entire crowd; but when the young man also pressed to the front, and not only confirmed what Jasper had said in regard to the occurrence, but also mentioned Pedro's threat, which he had chafing together, like a tempest-lashed sea, en Malay off, and motioned the gambler to He did so, wrapping at the same time a same time pulling him about, and tearing his him. They had already dashed out a window rill say nothing of this affair."

Pedro ran down the pier, and, before he was ash, the rope was about his neck, and in another instant of their blind fury they would have hung steps off, began to raise the ory of murry. A crowd speedily gathered, and Jasper with excitement, sprang upon the table, and

pause involuntarily: "Gentlemen! Friends!" shouted he, "stop pause! You have given me a hearing. You must accord him the same privilege. You are Americans. Let it not be said that you are un-

A murmur, half of approval, half of dissent, greeted this speech. Finally, however, the beter opinion prevailed, and they led the pale and trembling Fedro back to the table, still keeping the halter about his neck, and still menacing

"Friends!" continued Jasper, in the same clear, ringing tones, "I appear here as this man's counsel. I ask his life of you."

"No, no!" they shouted; "off with him!"
"Who is there here that is unwilling to go ome this night with the pleasing thought, I have done a noble thing: I have spared, I have

he will be happier for having shed this man's blood? We have a mighty power, we of this but oh, friends, let us pride ourselves upon being able to say: never have we used this power rovoked him much, wilfully, beyond endurance exasperate him. And what return has he mad me for all these insults, these slanders, these allowed me, all that would have been known | Committee. of me would have been a bloated corpse fished ing paper. Now again I have hopes, now again I see prospects in life; now again

determined to conquer happiness. And all this renewed hope, brightened prospect, blessed life trelf, I awe to this man, whose life you demand. Oh, my friends, can you refuse me, when I beg his life of you? He has given me back my life; life spared to me, my friends, for there have tion conferred power to charter vessels for the

deed. This Brawny Pack has cleft a Malay to the chin to save me. Yonder, at the mines, an off for my sake. At my home, a fond, loving mother has been laid in the grave, perhaps, heart-broken because I returned not and one more dearly loved than she may even now be dying for me! My God! My God!" and he burst into tears. The effect was electrical. cient. With one unanimous shout, they cried:

Some wept, some sobbed, and those neares

o cut and run," and get away from San rancisco while the mob continued in a good humor. The gambler seized pen and paper from the table, scribbled off something at the op a sheet, tore it off, squeezed it into Tasper's up to Jasper and showered their congratulations and applause upon him. As soon as he was able, he glanced at the paper which Pedro had crammed into his hand.

"San Francisco, "Burgoyne & Co., bankers, pay to Jasper Fleming Twenty Thousand Dollars, for value

sels were purchased, they could be sold, and every dollar saved to the Government. He - Abdullah and Brawny Back boye defended the conduct of the Executive, show- ed-yeas 25, nays 10. rick Henry, slightly modified, you may profit avoiding Jasper's eye, which was steadily fixed Jasper home, senseless, and before morning he ing that the joint resolution authorized the Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territo

[In regard to the incidents given in the latr part of this chapter, the reader is referred to the author's note at the end of chapter X. The "Annals of San Francisco" may not contain any mention of these matters, but the author's authority, in this as in other circumstances of a like kind, "Jasper's Journal," is considered by him sufficiently authentic.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, Second Session.

Wednesday, March 2, 1859. SENATE.

Mr. Seward explained that, if he had been resent at the vote on the naval bill, he should ive voted agaiust Mr. Hammond's amendment o increase the appropriations for the navy yards at New York and elsewhere.

The bill to carry into effect the treaty be-ween the United States and China was passed. A multitude of methorials were then tabled, s there was no time to act upon them

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was ta-ken up. It appropriates for the coast survey, B. seconded him, stating that he had waited outside, because he did not think Jasper in a \$253,000; for light-houses, \$927,000; for th survey of the public lands, \$265,000; for Washington city, for various things, \$127,000; for the Treasury building, 50,000; for the Post Office building, \$150,000; for the Capitol extension, \$400,000, but no decorations are to be executed until approved of by the art commit tee; for the botanic garden, \$7,400; for the nsane hospital, \$88,000; for mortgage on the Government property in Pine street, New York, elf for living such life. Shall not the deed me out of the way. That was your purpose, street, new 10rk, acceed the thought, making "the firstlings of was it not, Pedro? 'Lasciate ogui speranza,' department \$40,000; and for various other department, \$40,000; and for various other things about \$30,000. The total amount ap-

propriated is \$2,345,000. Mr. Simmons moved an amendment, providing for a home valuation on imports; but, after a protracted debate, as to whether it was in order or not, it was lost.

Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee moved, as an amendment, that the President be authorized to issue Treasury notes for \$20,000,000, at 6 per cent. interest This was debated at great length by Messrs eward, Cameron, Davis, and others, when the Senate agreed to take a recess

The Senate, on reassembling, went into Comaittee of the Whole. After some further discussion, the amend ment moved by Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, for the issue of Treasury notes for twenty millions, was adopted by yeas 24,

Yeas - Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamir

Bigler, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Mason, Malory, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Shields, Slidell, Ward, and Yulee. Nays-Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Clark,

Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Simmons, Mr. Benjamin moved to amend by appropriating \$350,000 to continue the work on the Fe bed-bug, that's what I do. I vote for him custom house at New Orleans. Lost, 15

> Mr. Davis, from the committee, moved an nendment to appropriate \$250,000 to comolete the Washington aqueduct. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Bright, the bill was amend l to provide that Senators shall be allowed ileage for the extra session, but constructive

After a protracted discussion on various trivlitems for furniture de the Sona

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the House sus

recognition of his distinguished and meritoriou

ments to the army bill, which were previously considered in Committee of the Whole, and concurred in-among others, \$100,000 for a nilitary road from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla; field; and \$55,000 for similar purposes at Har-

per's Ferry armory.

The amendment to pay Massachusettts \$227,000 for balance due on account of the war of 1812 was concurred in, by year 176,

The House passed the Senate bill, extending the laws and judicial system of the United States over Oregon. The appropriation of fifty-five thousand dolars for deepening the channel of the St. Clair

Flats was passed by 55 majority. The House ordered two hundred and ten thousand copies of the agricultural and twenty thousand of the mechanical part of the Paten Office report to be printed. Mr. Davis, of Iowa, asked leave to introduce

ing a State Constitution until it appears by a census that they have sufficient population for one Representative in Congress, according to Mr. English, remarking that it was too late in the session to consider the subject, objected. Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the rules.

vote being necessary.

The House reconsidered the vote by which served to the Postmaster General to terminate the mail steamer bill was yesterday defeated, committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the executive, judicial, and egislative appropriation bill. originally by the House, is restored.

Recess till seven o'clock. Evening Session. — The Senate's amendments to the naval bill were considered in Mr. Bocock (Va.) moved to amend the amend-

ment appropriating \$173,700 for the charter of vessels for the Paraguay expedition, by giving them. The chartering of these vessels for nine months amounts to this sum; and in making the contract, the Secretary ingerted a clause by \$289,000, only \$100,000 more than the price demand that you shall restore him his of the charter, and \$500 less than their charter for fifteen months.

> Navy in the House to-day, suggesting this legislation to get out of the difficulty he has rought about. He would always put down his foot and lift his voice against interference with

> any appropriation at all. He asked whether the cretary made the contract under any other authority than the joint resolution empowering the President to take steps to obtain satisfa tion from Paraguay. Mr. Bocock replied, that was all, and suffi-

Mr. Pettit said the act of the Secretary was usurpation of power not granted. From the peginning of the controversy, this Government Pedro loosened the rope from his neck, and had not taken the right steps for a settlement of the questions in controversy. of the questions in controversy. Mr. Clark, of New York, was not without apprehension that the American people are in

the wrong. If the President and Secretary had a right to build a navy, they had the right to add further regiments to the army. If the navy is insufficient, Congress should have been advised of the fact. This chartering or pur \$120,000 per annum. chasing of worthless steamers was a private speculation, carried on under the authority of this Government, Mr. Boogek said Mr. Clark must pardon him

upon him all the while. His account was a was raving in the furious delirium of a brain President to employ such force as he though

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, read from his own

speech on a former occasion, to show that he then thought the joint resolution practicall transferred the war-making power to the Pres dent. Twenty-seven of the Opposition voted for that resolution, out of one hundred and fif teen, and eighteen Democrats against it

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, recollected that he was one of those who voted against it, not being willing to confer the war-making power on the President. But he was willing to carry out the ontracts, whilst he was against increasing the Mr. Howard, of Michigan, said the resolution

did not come within a thousand miles of auhorizing the Secretary to charter vessels. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, proposed to susp all proceedings, and recall the vessels. He voted for the resolution, and his excuse was, over confidence in the Democratic party.

Rejected—yeas 35, nays not counted.
Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, as his name had been mentioned, said he thought there was and he thought'so now. The Committee o Foreign Affairs reported it unanimously. When it was passed, the responsibility of carrying it Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, was for re

calling the fleet when Paraguay was sufficiently chastised. There was no more a war than when we send out a force to chastise Indian Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, thought his vote for that resolution was right. He hoped that whenever American citizens were injured

this country would be always ready to vindicate its honor. But he did not, by that vote, commit himself to this singularly infelicitous Administration, nor to the illegal contracts which After further debate, the Senate's Paraguay

amendment, as amended by Mr. Bocock, was agreed to by three majority. It was afterward concurred in by the House, by 83 against 77. All the other amendmens were then adopted The report of the Committee on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then agreed to. Adjourned.

> Thursday, March 3, 1859. SENATE.

The Vice President annuanced the appoint ment of Messrs. Mallory, Bright, and Hamlin, as the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1860. Potomac Water Bill.—Mr. Brown, from the

ommittee of conference on the part of the Sen e on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses the Potomac water bill, reported that the nate recede from its amendment to the said oill disagreed to by the House, and recommend that the Senate concur in the bill of the House, with the following amendment: Strike out, in the eighteenth line of the first section the words civil engineer," and insert "officer of the United States corps of engineers;" strike out in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth lines of he same section, the words, "the sum of \$3,000 per annum," and insert, "no more than his

regular pay as an officer of the corps;" and add the following section to the bill:

"Sec. — And be it further enacted, That the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, shall have power to establish a complete system of severes in his state. lete system of sewerage, in aid of the provis-

mourred in.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.—On notion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations

or sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1860. The bill was amended, on motion by Mr. Senators attending called sessions of the Senate, provided that they shall not receive mileage at the commencement of the next regular

amended, so as to provide for furnishing committee rooms in the north wing of the Capitol at an expense not to exceed \$50,000, and for introducing Potomac water into the Botanic Garden, and building a cistern at an expense Mr. Davis reported, from the Committee or

Military Affairs, an amendment appropriating \$432,600 for the payment of volunteers employed in Florida during the years 1857 and 8, called into service by the Government of The amendment was briefly discussed, and

agreed to—yeas 34, nays 13.

Mr. Yulee reported, from the Committee

the Post Office and Post Roads, an amenement authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to contract with responsible parties for the transportation of the United States mail bewhich prohibits the people of Kansas from form-

agreed to.

Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chesnut, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Ward, Wi son, and Yulse-39. Nays-Messrs. Chandler, Clay, Clingman

Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Iverson, Johnson of Mr. Bayard offered an amendment, appria ing \$57,412.15 for continuing the publication which was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 30.

Mr. B. then submitted an amendment, appro-

riating \$8,220 for completing certain volumes of that publication now nearly finished; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clay moved to amend the bill by striking out the appropriation of \$87,000 for repairing the works and piers, in order to preserve and

secure the lighthouse at Chicago, Illinois.

Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull opposed the mendment, and, after considerable discussi On motion by Mr. Hunter, the Senate rec ded from such of its amendments to the pension appropriation bill as had been disagreed to by

e House. So the bill is passed, the Post Office and Post Roads, an amendment authorizing and directing the Postmaster Gen-eral to contract with Carlos Butterfield and for the transportation of the mails between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, ma-

contract to continue for the term of ten years and the expense of the service not to exceed Mr. Wilson moved to reduce the time during years; which was agreed to.

king four round voyages per month, and touch

The Presiding Officer decided that the if he could not sympathize with him in his personal distike of the Secretary. If these vesnendment to the amendment was not in order The question being then taken on the amendment of Mr. Ward as amended, it was adopt-

repayment of seven thousand dollars advanced by Governor Douglas to pay for stores for the volunteers who were engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Washing-

ton; which was agreed to. Mr. Davis offered an amendment, providing for the payment of work already begun, in painting the dome of the Capitol; which was

Mr. Fitch reported an amendment authorizing the Superintendent of Public Printing to procure paper for Congressional printing in open market in certain cases of failure of contractors to execute their contracts; which was

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for repairs of the Long Bride over the Potomac river at Washington, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings; which was

agreed to—yeas 25, nays 19.

Mr. Bright, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported an amendment to strike out the appropriation of \$5,000 for the preservation of the Treasury extension, and insert, "for continuing the construction of the Treasury extension, \$500,000;" which was

Mr. Mallory, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill, made a report;

which was concurred in. Mr. Sebastian reported, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, an amendment authorizing the issuing of patents for lands selected by cer tain Indians in Kansas, under treaty stipula-

tions; which was agreed to. Mr. Broderick moved to amend the bill by reducing the appropriation for surveying public lands and private land claims in California from \$103,000 to \$43,000; which was agreed to-

yeas 29, nays 18.
Mr. Harlan submitted an amendment appro priating \$20,000 for a military road from Bridger's Pass to Great Salt Lake City; which was

rejected—yeas 20, nays 26. The bill was reported to the Senate, and Mr. Seward asked that the vote might be taken separately on the amendment authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. The other amendments made in Committee of the Whole were con-

curred in, in gross. The question being stated on concurring in the amendment which had been reserved— Mr. Simmons renewed his amendment to it providing, that in order to prevent undervalua

tions, it shall hereafter be the duty of collectors and other officers charged with the duty of collecting the revenue from imported merchandise, to take the duties in the article of merchandis itself, according to the proportion or rate per cent. charged upon such article; that is to say if the duty is fifteen per cent., fifteen-hundredth of the merchandise imported shall be taken, and so in proportion for other charges; the goods so taken to be sold in the manner now pre scribed by law. Mr. Simmons addressed the Senate in opp

sition to the Treasury note amendment and in support of his own. The Senate here, at five o'clock, took a recess

for two hours. EVENING SESSION .- The Senate was again called to order at seven o'clock.

Mr. Simmons resumed and concluded his remarks in advocacy of his amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill, providing for the levying of duties on imported merchandise

Messrs. Clingman and Hamlin briefly replied The amendment was rejected by the follow

ing vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Critten-den, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot Foster, Hale, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—24. Naus - Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bright Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitz patrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Smith,

was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas - Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Ham Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Lane. Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Stuart, Toombs Ward, and Yulee-36.

Nays - Messes. Bell, Broderick, Cameron Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Sim mons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson-22.

Mr. Davis submitted an amendment appro received therefrom, and authorizing the Postmaster General to reduce the service upon the various post routes so as to make the service self-sustaining, and by warrants on the United States Treasury to draw therefrom amounts not exceeding at any time the balance in the Treasury from receipts of the Post Office of July next the franking privilege, except s far as is conferred by special laws as a personal privilege, be and the same is hereby abolished.

Mr. Hale raised a point of order, that the first branch of the amendment was not in order, as it made an appropriation; which was sustained. Mr. Clay hoped the question would be taken on the second branch of the amendment, abolishing the franking privilege; and it was adopt-

Mr. Fitch renewed the amendment which he had reported from the Committee on Printing, in Committee of the Whole, directing the Secre tary of the Senate and Clerk of the House essrs. Gales & Seaton for continuing the publication of the American State Papers; and the

amendment was agreed to-aves 35, noes not The bill was then read a third time and passed by the following vote:
Yeas — Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin.

Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, and Yulee-35 Nays-Messrs. Broderick, Chandler, Clark Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull

Wade, and Wilson-20. Message from the President .- A message was received from the President of the United States On motion by Mr. Hunter, the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Privileges of the House.—Mr. Mason presented a resolution from the House of Repre-

sentatives, accompanying the Post Office ap-Mr. Crittenden submitted the following reso

Intion; which was adopted:
Whereas the House of Representatives have ing communicated to the Senate a resolution in the following words, to wit:

"Resolved, That the House bill No. 872, making appropriations for defraying the ex-penses of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th of June, 1860, with the Senate amendments thereto, be returned to the

is in the nature of a revenue bill.' Resolved by the Senate of the United States That the Senate and the House of Representa tives are of right equally competent each to constitutionality of its own enactments. The Senate has exercised said right in its action on the amendments sent to the House, leaving

of said amendments, at its pleasure.

Resolved, That this resolution be communicated to the House of Representatives, and that the bill and amendments aforesaid be trasmit-

New York Indians .- On motion by Mr. Se bastian, the Senate took up the bill providing for the allotment of lands to certain New York

Indians and for other purposes. The bill was discussed by Messrs. King and Mr. Yulee reported, from the Post Office

Committee, an amendment making appropriations for payments under existing contracts for ama, California, Oregon, and back, \$87,000; across the Isthmus of Panama \$29,000; from New Orleans, via Tehuantepec, to Ventosa, and

Mr. Y. also reported an amendment authorizing the establishment of mail route, by steam-

ries, reported an amendment providing for the an expense not exceeding \$23,000 per annum; The bill was then read a third time and

> that the Senate take up the bill making appropriations for lighthouses, light-boats, &c. or other purposes.

the question being taken, it was agreed toyeas 29, nays 20. Mr. Clay moved to amend the bill by striking out the third section, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue certain of the Government. ights named in the section, and inserting that the Secretary be authorized to discontinue from time to time, on the recommendation of the Lighthouse Board, such lights as may become unnecessary, from the mutations of commerce, changes in harbors, &c. The amendment was

Post Office Appropriation Bill.—On motion by Mr. Toombs, the Senate took up the bill, ist received from the House, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office De partment during the next fiscal year.

Mr. Stuart said, having this bill before them, which the Senate claimed to be improperly before them, he moved that a committee of conference be appointed to consult with the House

agreed to-yeas 29, navs 21.

of Representatives. Mason opposed the motion. The Vice President suggested that it would better to give the bill at least one reading. The bill was then read a first time, when

Mr. Toombs objected to its further consider Mr. Hunter thought the House was entirely ompetent to take the course it had pursued. He uggested that the bill be laid upon the table, the Secretary be directed to inform the

House that they had sent down a bill already. The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, and Mason. Mr. Stuart finally modified his motion so as

o read as follows : The House of Representatives having, in the pinion of the Senate, departed from the comon parliamentary usages in the manner of inducting business between the two Houses, by its action in regard to the bill of the House

entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860;" there Resolved, That the Senate appoint a commit-ee of conference, to meet a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives, for

purpose of consulting as to what action ught to be had by the respective Houses repecting the said bill. The resolution was adopted, and a committee f conference appointed.
On motion by Mr. Benjamin, the Senate

vent into Executive session, and after some sime spent therein, the doors were reopened. Private bills were considered and passed. The Senate then took a recess, to await th ction of the House on the appropriation bills

At nine o'clock the Senate reassembled, and was called to order by the Vice President. A message was received from the House epresentatives, announcing to the Senate that ne House had agreed to the conference asked the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the wo Houses on the Post Office appropriation ill, and also returning the miscellaneous apropriation bill with sundry Senate amendoill, and also returning the miscellaneous ap-

ments disagreed to.

Mr. Hunter moved that the miscellaneous ppropriation bill be taken up for consideraon; which was agreed to.
Mr. H. stated that the House had concurred

n the amendment providing for the issue of Creasury notes, but they had disagreed to many of the Senate amendments. He believed that the only chance to pass the bill was, for the Senate to recede from its amendments, so as not to send the bill back to the House; and he be and they are hereby authorized to audit, setherefore submitted a motion to that effect. Mr. Yulee hoped that motion would not be

creed to. He thought there was time enough have a committee of conference, and en-

Mr. Hunter felt assured, from what he vitnessed himself in the House, and from what sult in the defeat of the bill. The only chance save it was for the Senate to recede

eing the appropriations of \$500,000 for the Treasury extension, and \$250,000 for the Vashington Aqueduct, those in reference to he steam mail lines to California, the publicaion of the American State Papers, and numer-

us others. The question being then stated on the motion that the Senate recede, Mr. Broderick desired have the question taken separately on all the nendments, and to have them read again as

they were voted on. The question being taken, the Senate receded rom its first amendment in reference to the Preasury extension.

The Senate having receded from all its amendments, the bill is passed. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, made another

nd a successful effort to get the Senate to consider his retrenchment resolution, and it was Thanks to the Vice President .- Mr. Foot of-

fered the following resolution, which was unanmously adopted Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be and they are hereby tendered to the Hon. John

Breckinridge, for the courteous, able, and ignified manner in which he has discharged ne responsible duties of Presiding Officer du-

Post Office Appropriation Bill.—A message was received from the House of Representatives, nforming the Senate that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the Post Office appropriation bill.
On motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate then

roceeded to the consideration of that subject;

nd Mr. S. submitted a report on the part of the Senate committee. The report states that the committee, "having met after full and free conference, have agreed as follows: that neither House is understood to waive any constitutional ight which they may respectively consider to long to them, and that it be recommended to the House to pass a conference bill, and that the Senate concur in the same when it shall be not prevail. agreed to abandon both bills, the one on the table of the Senate and the other on the table should be passed by the House and transmitted to the Senate, who should pass it also. It was ecessary to do something, in order that the service of the Post Office Department might go on until the next session without interruption. necessities which demanded the passage of

ome bill making these appropriations; and l right to each House untouched and unyielded; nd by so doing they adopted the only measure which could secure these two interests. Subtantially it was the same bill which was passed y the House in the first place, and which the Senate returned with amendments, The com- Fort Smith, \$50,000; Fort Taylor, \$70,000;

Mr. Mason remarked that, although there was reservation, yet it was manifest from the recult of that conference that the Senate was for pidden to exercise its constitutional right, Mr. Toombs considered this a question he greatest possible magnitude. On the one

ittle time as they had to do it in.

side is a great constitutional question, which no man has a right to surrender if it exists; on the other, is the great inconvenience of having postal service performed during the year 1860. Between duty and expediency he would not hesitate, whatever might be the course of other men. In his judgment, not only had the constitutional rights and prerogative of the Senate been trampled on by the House n the first place, but they had also been sur endered by the committee of conference; and he wished to tebuke both the one and the other.

The House had usurped the right of saying that the Senate was not a co-ordinate branch of this Government. He proceeded to review had just come from the House, must go through the regular course of legislation, and should be considered by one Senator at least. The bill was then read a first time by its title

Mr. Toombs objected to its second reading

whether a single objection would prevent the consideration of the bill, moved that it now

The Vice President decided that, objection being made, the bill could not have its second reading to-day.

Mr. Fessenden said his side of the Chamber

were ready for a vote, and would not be respon-Mr. Mason would have preferred giving a dior other purposes.

Mr. Toombs briefly opposed the motion, and in the form in which it was presented by the The Speaker decided that the gentleman from committee of conference, but he was not anxious about it. So far as his vote went, the rights

> Mr. Hale thought it was not strictly correct to characterize this as the first revolutionary act upon the part of this Government. There had The Speaker (aff een an act committed by the Senate, aided by the vote of the Senator from Virginia, vastly more revolutionary in its character than any thing that had been attempted by the House, and that was the act of the Senate in filling up the body in disregard of the requirement of the Conslitution, which says that the State Legislatures shall elect Senators, and not that the Senate shall elect them. If this country was staggered by attacks upon it, the historian who should chronicle the history of this country would not put this down as the first revolution ary act, but would say that this Senate, which was so full of indignation to-day, had set a

Mr. Douglas was sorry to see approp bills defeated on a question of the punctilio be-tween the Senate and House of Representatives. t would be better to act upon the merits of a oill, rather than upon a point of dignity involved He did not believe the dignity of the Senate of the United States was to be impaired by a resonor should the Senate be so sensitive at the phraseology of the House as to obstruct the public business on a mere point of etiquette.

Mr. Toombs replied, that this was not

but it was a great question of constitutional right—one which a Senator cannot surrender hatever may be his wishes, without betraying his trust. The Senator from New Hampsh had the audacity to stand up here and call that revolutionary which was legitimately done by the very parties to whom the Constitution gives the right to decide such questions. The Su oreme Court of the United States had decided gainst that gentleman's ideas of constitutions aw, and he doubtless considered that revolu ionary, too. Every doctrine that did not square with that Senator's ideas of the Constitution was revolutionary; but he could not accept that definition of what was revolutionary and what was not. Mr. T. proceeded to speak on the merits of the question; but, in the midst of his remarks, the clock indicated the hour of

The Vice President. The hour having arrived for the expiration of this Congress, I de clare the Senate adjourned sine die. HOUSE.

Mr. Arnold, of Connecticut, moved that the rules be suspended, in order to enable him to move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of David Myerle; which motion was not agreed to-yeas 114, navs 64-

priations for the naval service for the year endng June 30, 1860, and insisted on its disagree ment to the amendments of the House, the asked for a committee of conference.

Mr. Kunkel, of Maryland, moved that the

rules be suspended, in order to enable him to report from the Committee on Accounts the fol-

wing resolution:
Resolved, That the Committee on Account tle with, and allow, all lawful or reasonabl ompensation, to all such persons as may have House during the present Congress, and that deavor to save some of the Senate's amend- all accounts so allowed by said committee shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury that

yeas 167, nays 32. The resolution was then adopted

the amendments.

The Clerk then read the amendments to two Houses on the bill in relation to supplying thich the House refused to agree—among them the citizens of Washington and Georgetown ed; which motion did not prevail—yeas 107,

ington aqueduct, submitted a report. no greater than his regular pay; and also provides that the citizens of Washington and Georgetown shall have power to establish a

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the report be laid on the table; which motion did not

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, then called up the report of the select committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges against a member of the Committee on Accounts, the pending | navs 85.

mony taken in the matter or charges against John A. Searing, a member of the House from Committee on Accounts, it is not such as to

justify his expulsion. had been prepared, facts had come to the visi knowledge of the committee, which in his opinion, and the opinion of the gentleman from North erated Mr. Searing. When the resolution had been introduced, he had no right to know, from the charges, who was implicated; but he did and for other purposes, returned from the Senknow that the gentleman from New York was ate without amendment. Clerk, so far as the testimony in this case was concerned, there was nothing whatever reflect- be suspended; which motion prevailed—yeas determined not to do not mean to recede. Clerk, so far as the testimony in this case was ng upon his character. He demanded the pre- 113, nays 21.

The previous question being seconded-Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, moved that the resolu tion be laid on the table; which motion did to-yeas 88, nays 39.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of of the House, and report a new one which the two Houses on the army appropriation bill, experiments; fixes the appropriation for ordnance and orduance stores at \$200,000, instead leaves out entirely the Senate amendmen propriations for fortifications were acreed upo Delaware, \$75,000; Fort Calhoun, \$75,000 nittee had done as well as they could do in as | Fort Gaines, \$30,000. | He demanded the pre-

report was adopted—yeas 96, nays 44. A message having been received from the enate, announcing that that body had adopted the report, the bill is passed.]

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, under suspension of the rules, the amendments of the Senate to the Post Office appropriation bi were taken from the Speaker's tab P. moved that they be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

on, of Louisiana, was understood to announce that he was instructed to inform the Speaker that no private bills passed after this period Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, then submitted the following resolution as a question of order

Post Office Department for the year ending was rejected. June 30, 1860, with the Senate amendment thereto, be returned to the Senate, as section Mr. G. referred to the article in the Constitu

on which prohibited the Senate to originate a revenue bill, and contended that the amendage did increase the revenue of the Post Office Department, which Congress appropriated in same manner that it did the revenue from

the decision of this question by the Speaker. Mr. Grow understood he was to have a vote

pon his resolution. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, remarked that, although the Senate could not originate revenue bills, they could amend them, and he did not

Pennsylvania was entitled to a vote upon his resolution, but was in doubt as to whether or not of the Senate should be vindicated against revolutionary acts on the part of other branches Whole would take precedence of the resolution. Mr. Grow stated that, if the question should not be taken first upon his resolution, its object

The Speaker (after futher consideration) deded that the question had been submitted roperly by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. nd the question would be first taken on the Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, then offered the

lowing resolution, as a substitue of the resolution submitted by Mr. Grow: Resolved, That the Senate amendment to the Senate shall elect them. If this country was to fall to decay, and the Constitution was to be is not in violation of that provision of the Constitution which declares that bills to raise revenue shall originate in the House of Representa-

> Mr. Grow said the amendment had been offered in violation of the agreement between himself and Mr. Phelps, when he withdrew his objection to taking up the bill. Unless that arrangement should be carried out, he should object to taking from the Speaker's table the appropriation bills, and the House would see ether or not they could suspend the rules.

Mr. Phelps replied, that he had agreed that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should raise his point of order, but that gentleman had submitted a resolution about which he knew noth- on the ground that it was for the House to de-Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, remarking that if he had been aware that it would have been in to reconsider was agreed to—yeas 120, nays 37.

The question recurring on the amendment—

The question recurring on the amendment—

tlemen for him to offer his resolution, he would not have done so, withdrew his resolution. Mr. Phelps then moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail-yeas 80, nays 106.

The resolution of Mr. Grow was then agreed On motion of Mr. English, of Indiana, under a suspension of the rules, a bill establishing certain post routes was reported from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and taken up for consideration.

The question being on its passage, Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was not agreed to. The bill was then passed—yeas 110, nays

On motion of Mr. Ahl, of Pennsylvania, un-

der a suspension of the rules, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill for the relief of Jeremiah Moors, and it was taken up and passed. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill, submitted a unanimous report; which was adopted. [The only change which this report makes in the amendments as adopted by the House last night is, that instead of appropriating \$173,700 for the expenses of the Paraguay expedition—that is, the charter or purchase of the necessary vessels—the bill now appropriates \$289,000.] A message having been received from the Senate, announcing that that body had agreed to the committee of conference, the

On motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, Senate bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, conducted November, 1858, in Shanghai, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, stated he rose to a question of privilege. He asked the House assign some hour for deciding on the resolution reported from the select cemmittee appointed to investigate the conduct and account of the late Superintendent of Public Printing. The Speaker decided it not to be a privileged | Woodson, Wortendyke, and Whright of Tennes-

souri, under a suspension of the rules, the House took a recess until seven o'clock P. M. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the amendments of the Senate to the miscella-

neous appropriation bill. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, objected.
Mr. Phetps moved that the rules be suspend

Mr. Phelps then moved that the message of the Senate returning the Post Office appropriaan officer of the United States corps of engineers tion bill, with the amendments of that body thereto, and in reply to the resolution of the House that the thirteenth amendment of the Senate, increasing the rates of postage, was in violation of the Constitution, prohibiting the Senate from originating a revenue bill, declaring that each body was the proper judge of the propriety of its own actions, and the Senate had exercised its rights, leaving it to the and Wood-83. House to adopt or reject the bill at its pleasure,

be taken from the Speaker's table. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, objected Mr. Phelps moved that the rules be suspend-

ed; which motion was not agreed to-vers 84. Mr. Phelps then asked leave to report from the Committee of Ways and Means the old bill, without the Senate amendments, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, objected. Mr. Phelps moved that the rules be suspend-

ed; which motion was agreed to without di-The bill was then read three times and passed Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, then moved that the Carolna. [Mr. Winslow,] should have induced House take from the Speaker's table the bill them to have gone further, and completely exon- making appropriations for fulfilling treaty stip ulations with the Yancton and Tonawanda Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860,

Mr. Dean, of Connecticut, objected.

for the transportation of the mail from Panama to California and Oregon and back, was agreed The amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the transportation of the mail across the Isth-

The amendment appropriating \$87,062.50

mus of Panama until the 30th of June, 1859. was agreed to. The amendment appropriating \$229,166.66 for the transportation of the mail from New Orleans, via Tehnantepec, to San Francisco was agreed to-veas 104, navs 63, The amendment appropriating \$50,000 for

transportation of the mail from the 1st July

next to 1863, from Charleston to Havana, was rules be suspended in order to enable him to introduce a bill providing for the redemptio of the outstanding Treasury notes of the United States and the modification of the tariff; which

motion did not prevail-yeas 101, nays 31. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, moved tha the rules be suspended in order to take from the Speaker's table Senate resolution regula ting the compensation of Senators and Representatives in Congress elected from new States. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, appealed to Mr. Boyce to withdraw his motion, in order that the amendments of the Senate to the miscellaneous

appropriation bill might be taken from the

nents; which was seconded—yeas 92, navs 75

and the main question ordered-year 105

beaker's table. Mr. Boyce consented. The previous question being seconded, the Mr. Phelps then moved that the rules be su pended for the purpose indicated above; which motion was agreed to-yeas 115, navs 45. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, then demanded the previous question on the adoption of the amend-

The question recurring on the amendments Mr. Blair, of Missouri, moved that the House djourn; which motion did not prevail-yeas The amendment restoring the appropriation of \$500,000 for continuing the Capitol extension

The amendment reducing the appropriations or surveys of public lands and private land claims in California to \$43,000, and that in creasing the appropriation for the repair of Pennsylvania avenue to \$3,000, were severally The amendment restoring the approx

of \$250,000 for completing the Washington aqueduct was rejected. The amendment approp

requisition of the President, was agreed to-The amendment appropriating \$5,000 for re-pairs of the Long Bridge over the Potomac, to be expended under the direction of the Comioner of Public Buildings, was agreed to.

The amendment appropriating \$38,000 for altering and fitting up the old Senate Chamber for the Supreme Court, and the present Supreme Court room for a law library, was

The amendment providing that from and after the 1st day of July next the franking privilege, except so far as conferred by a spe ial law as a personal privilege, be abolished was not agreed to—yeas 85, nays 89. The amendment providing for the continu ance in force of the Treasury-note law of 1857

being reported—
Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, raised a point o

der, that under the decision of the House on the Post Office appropriation bill, as well as the Constitution, the Senate had no right to insert clause of this kind in an appropriation bill. The Speaker thought the point of order came oo late, and, besides, he would overrule it on the ground that if sustained it would devolve apon him the necessity of disposing of the endment of the Senate.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, appealed from e decision of the Chair; pending which-Mr. English, of Indiana, moved that the appeal be laid on the table; pending which, the ecision of the Chair was called for.

The Speaker stated that he decided that he nad nothing to do with the question of order,

Mr. Andrews, of New York, at twenty minutes past five o'clock, A. M., moved that the House adjourn; which motion did not pre-The amendment was then rejected—yeas 92,

nays 93. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, then moved that ne vote by which the amendment was rejected reconsidered, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; which latter motion was not agreed to—yeas 86, nays 93.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, then withdrew

the motion to reconsider-[laughter]-when Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, renewed the motion; pending which— Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table: which motion did not prevail-yeas 83, navs 93.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, moved that the House adjourn; which motion did not prevail. The motion to reconsider then prevailed eas 96, nays 82—and the amendment was greed to, as follows:

The vote recurring on the motion to recon-

Yeas-Messrs. Ahl, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Cobb, John Cochrane, Corning, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Garnett. Gillis, Gilmer, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Grover, Hall of Ohio, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Houston, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jon Tennessee, Lamar, Landy, Letcher, Maclay, McKibben, McQueen, McRae, Marshall of Illi nois, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps of Missouri, Powell, Reagan, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Tennessee, Stallworth, Stephenson, Stewart of Maryland, Taylor of New York, l'aylor of Louisiana, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow

olfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Gooch, Good-Jones of Pennsylvania, Keim, Kellogg. Leidy, Leiter, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kentucky, Matteson, Morgan, Morrill, Morse of Maine, Mott, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Phillips, Royce, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thaver, Tompkins, Wade, Wal-Washburn of Wisconsin.

Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine,

All the amendments of the Senate to this bill naving been disposed of-Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, asked the House to take from the Speaker's table the message of the Senate in relation to the disagreement of the two bodies with reference to the Post Office ppropriation bill, accompanied by a resolution pointing a committee of conference on their rt, and requesting the House to appoint a ike committee on their part, to consult as to what action ought to be taken by the respective Houses on said bill. He moved that a com-

mittee of conference be appointed. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, said, if the Chair decided that by taking up the message the House took up the bill, he should object. The Speaker replied, that if the report should

Mr. Grow. I object.
Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said the message neant virtually an appointment of a committee lispose of that bill, which could only be done

by the House considering it, and that they had determined not to do. From that point he did Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, also stated that, if the committee were to decide upon the

merits of the bill, he hoped the House would eliberate expression on the part of the House in reference to the action of the Senate, and it was probable the committee of conference ould be composed of a majority of those whose

entiments correspond with that of the action of

the body.

Mr. Grow contended that the proceedings of ne House had been in accordance with Parlianentary usage, and cited numerous precedents which were established as early as 1640 down to 1664. If the proposition were to confer with the Senate, he would have no objection, but he vas unwilling to take up the bill.

effect something that would produce a result, ecided that he would retain the bill in his ossession, so that if a committee of conference ould be appointed, they would confer merely ipon the power of the two bodies. Mr. Phelps then modified his first motion by loving that the report be taken up, and a com nittee of conference appointed to confer with

He demanded the previous question; pending which-Mr. Harris, of Maryland, inquired whether it would not take a two-thirds vote to take the bill rom the Speaker's table. The Speaker replied that it would.

the Senate on the power of the two Houses.

ommittee of conference was appointed. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, moved that the rules be suspended, in order to take from the Speaker's table Senate resolution in relaion to the compensation of Senators and memers from new States; which motion did not Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that the rules

suspended, in order to discharge the Comittee of the Whole from the further consideration of Senate bill for the relief of the owners officers, and crew, of the armed brig General Armstrong; which motion did not prevailyeas 79, nays 52-two-thirds not voting in the And then, it being 8 o'clock, A. M., on mo

on of Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, under a susension of the rules, the House took a recess MORNING SESSION.—The House reassembled t 9 o'clock on Friday morning. Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, from the committee conference, appointed in pursuance of the

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, protested against expedition now nearly completed, and pay of ence, submitted a unanimous report, that while IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY -IN NON-ES- tariff of 1842; but so overwhelming was the perintendent, was agreed to—yeas 76, nays 50. neither House is understood to waive any con-The amendment appropriating \$413,600 for the payment of the volunteers employed in Florida in 1857 and 1858, called into service by the companying bill, (the original bill, without the amendments,) and the Senate concur in the same whenever it shall be presented to them.

He demanded the previous question.

The previous question being seconded, under the operation thereof the bill was passed.
Mr. Walbridge, of Michigan, moved to recon ider the vote by which the bill was passed, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, demanded the year and nays, at a quarter before 12 o'clock. During the call of the roll-

A message was received from the Senate. an ouncing that that body had receded from i disagreeing votes to the miscellaneous appro priation bill. So the bill is passed. Before the result on the bill introduced by Mr. Walbridge was announced, the hour of 12 o'clock M. arrived, when the Speaker address the House, and closed the session.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

DEATH OF A CABINET MINISTER.—We regret to announce that the Hon. Aaron V. Brown. Postmaster General, died at his residence in this city, on Tuesday morning.

It is said that Ex-Senators Reed of North Carolina, and Jones of Iowa, have been on the lookout for a probable vacancy in the Cabinet for several days past. That vacancy has now

Contrary to public expectation Mr. Sickles as not brought to trial on Monday or Tuesday. FAILURE OF THE POST OFFICE AP-PROPRIATION BILL.

for the non-concurrence of the two Houses.

The case in a nut-shell is simply this—that Mr. Grow, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution, as follows:

" Resolved, That House bill No. 872, making appropriations for defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th June, 1860, with the Senate amendments thereto, be returned to the Senate, as section 13 of said amendment is in the nature of a revenue This resolution was adopted by a vote of 11

yeas to 76 nays; and among the yeas were 27 Democrats. A committee of conference be tween the two Houses, finding that they could not agree upon the bill before them, proposed to avoid the difficulty by reporting a new bill embracing all the details of the one laid aside. except the objectionable feature. This confer ence bill the House agreed to unanimously, all parties concurring in it; and had the Senate taken it up and acted upon it, as common sense and patriotism dictated, the whole difficulty would have been avoided. But Mr. Toombs. with his accustomed spirit of dictation and authority, determined that the bill should be de- holders with their slaves, in violation of Mexi- ascendant.

feated. We quote his remarks: "Mr. Toombs considered this a questiside is a great constitutional question, which no the other, is the great inconvenience of having postal service performed during the would not hesitate, whatever might be the course of other men. In his judgment, not only rendered by the committee of conference: and he wished to rebuke both the one and the other. The House had usurped the right of saying of this Government. He proceeded to review the facts in the case, and said this bill, which had just come from the House, must go through the regular course of legislation, and should be onsidered by one Senator at least.

"The bill was then read a first time by its

"Mr. Toombs objected to its second reading Here was the end of the matter. The object ion of a single member under the rules of the Senate is imperative, and Mr. Toombs gratified his ambitious spirit at the expense of a suspension of the postal system, or an extra session of Congress. It is sheer audacity to pretend that the blame belongs to the Republicans, and to those who voted with them. There was ample time to pass the conference bill, but for the imperious opposition of Mr. Toombs. Sir Oracle took upon himself the sole responsibility of clogging the wheels of Government, by the ine adopted, the committee of conference must | terposition of his veto. Even with his constitutional views, he should have deferred to the opinion of the majority, and have permitted others to do what he could not. But, with the spirit of the dog in the manger, he determined that the great majority, including all the Republicans, should be estopped from voting necessary appropriation bill, in obedience to his own constitutional crotchet. There is no evading this plain statement. The Union and its co-laborers dare not tell the whole truth. They but make the criminal folly and presump tion of Mr. Toombs their own, and hold the Administration responsible for a blunder and a crime, the odium of which it might other-

> ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CURA. To Po trie, a French journal in the confidence of the laborers into Cuba, as a means of abolishtive for abolition is, that it is "the most infallible means of keeping Cuba out of the reach granted that the Slavery oligarchy is ferever to rule this country, and hence its inference that the abolition of Slavery in Cuba will extinguish American cupidity for the island. But the editor is greatly mistaken. The abolition of Slavery in Cuba will only serve to multiply the friends of annexation. It is true that the pres ent friends of the measure would change front and become its bitter foes, but the North would cial advantages which free Cuba would add to the trade of the Union, it would afford an admirable retreat for that persecuted and downtrodden portion of our fellow-citizens, the free people of color.

Freedom states that the distance from Lawrence Kansas city, or Leavenwerth, on the border of Missouri, the distance is about thirty miles greater. The Kansas people are indulging in the most sanguine and extravagant anticipations of the amount of emigration which will pass on to the gold region during the spring and summer. Their estimates range from twenty-five to one hundred thousand.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says that four steam ers at that place are advertising for Pike's Peak, and the prospect is, that they will be filled to overflowing. The hotels of St. Louis are already overflowing with persons bound up solution of the Senate in relation to the disathe river for Pike's Peak and other portions of

It has been justly remarked that political

politicians, to bring and hold together, under the restraints of party discipline, elements which are in themselves discordant—and but little less so is the effort to disintegrate and remodel

the political elements which naturally cohere and form a solid mass.

A great party can only be formed by taking which the parties must go to the country for a cherished and absorbing principle for its ba. trial. The Pro-Slavery "Democracy" of the sis—or, rather, we should say that a great party is never formed without having as its nucleus

South presents it, and the North accepts it.

The controlling majority of the South has not a great principle, or a great interest, which is held dear by a powerful class or body of the to interfere with the main issue; and the same people. There must be a great interest, an. party, whatever other parties may do, will in tagonized by another interest formidable enough to threaten its existence or well-being. These In vain will the Opposition, whether united or predominant interests in society will of neces. divided, attempt to evade it; the slave Democsity become the central ideas of the opposing parties, and all other questions of minor importance will be left out of view, or be subordiated. nated to the greater.

What are these great antagonistic elements

Union so blind as not to see that they are Freedom and Slavery—the interests of the masses of freemen, in opposition to the ambition of the laws which prohibit the African slave trade. slaveholding class? In vain have politicians attempted to close their eyes to the "irrepressible and principles, for a mongrel coalition against conflict." In vain have they patched up compromises, in order temporarily to stave off the view, except the attainment of power and the issues which it raises. Still the war of the opposing elements goes on, and must continue to principled. And the kindred plan of making The Washington Union is making a lame go on, until one or the other triumph. Free- the policy of protection to domestic industry and miserable effort to throw upon the Republican party the responsibility of defeating the Post Office appropriation bill. The Star, the even in the same confederacy—without being Opposition are divided among themselves upon day of adjournment, with more candor, fixed at perpetual war with each other. The one in- the policy of protection; and so far as the Rethe blame upon Senator Toombs. We give an abstract of the proceedings in both Houses, in relation to the bill, from which every reader will its existence; the other, from the same imperative necessity, requires silence, and suppression of making the tariff the issue! The effect of of free thought; while the conflicting interests | such a course would be to drive into the ranks of the respective friends of Freedom and Slavery, of the Sham Democracy, or into a new organiof free labor and slave labor, are equally irreconcilable. Each interest is expansive, and sition, and to leave the other half an easy prey continually demands an enlargement of terri- to the enemy. tory; and with Slavery this enlargement is an The tariff question is one upon which both essential of prolonged existence. This fact is parties are divided. The President himself and admitted by the friends of Slavery, and urged his Pennsylvania friends are scarcely less strenuas a reason for the policy of conquest and an-nexation of Southern territory. The result of same State. Yet the Republicans in the Presithis conflict of principles and interests has been | dential contest will possess the advantage in a perpetual recurrence of the Slavery question in American politics, which the devices of the ablest statesmen have not been able to keep and centre of the Sham Democracy, the South

> can laws; that immense country, with Slavery Admitting, therefore, that it is all-important surreptitiously introduced, was annexed to the to secure the support of Pennsylvania to the that country, with the real purpose of a further acquisition of territory adapted to Slavery. The principle on the part of a moiety of the party what its authors expected. Instead of extend- what in effect would be tantamount to its ex ing Slavery, its effect was to add a new free pulsion from the ranks.
> State to the Union; but the motives which The manufacturing an prompted its fomenters are none the less clearly Pro-Slavery.

Foiled in this last enterprise, and alarmed be accomplished at the easy sacrifice of plighted as to the best measures for the promotion of this supposition. The territory in question was entirely detached from the free States, and the subordination of all minor measures, and was bordered through three and a half degrees | the concentration of the aggregate power of latitude by the robust population of Missouri, which, though possessing few slaves, was intensely Pro-Slavery. But Providence favored the right, and Kansas has been rescued from ganization, but merely a mutual spirit of toler Slavery, in spite of these disadvantages. The ance and forbearance, as it regards questions South no longer entertains the dream of ex- unessential. We utterly repudiate the base tending Slavery as far north as the Missouri and demoralizing maxim, that the partisan i Compromise line, and has the mortification to bound to suppress his honest convictions, and no other results than to deepen the hostility to member, in every case, should act up to hi the cause of free labor, which threatens, not | whom he habitually co-operates. Parties should merely to prevent the extension of the institu- be composed of men honestly seeking a con

time supplying the new demand for slaves from the one as much as the other. Africa, might merely change the locality of the institution, without increasing its power. It is party behests, as the highest duty, only serwith reason apprehended that Slavery would to disgust and drive out the honest member

anti-slave-trade laws as unconstitutional, al. very. though authorized by a specific clause of the Constitution; and they insist that the question

importance of the Slavery question, that he lost parties cannot be formed at the pleasure or to subserve the temporary convenience of politicians—that they are shaped and developed out of the political and social elements, the moral voted for him without knowing, perhaps, what and intellectual tendencies, and the actual wants | were his views on that subject; and ar equally of society, by a principle akin to chemical af- large number friendly to free trade roted for inity.

him, without inquiring into the sourdness of his views upon the secondary, and, indeed, in idential election will turn less directly than the

1860 subordinate every other issue to this one. which legalizes it in all our Territories, from the borders of Mexico to those of British Amerin American society? Is there a man in the ica; and should they succeed again, by the stupid mismanagement of the Opposition, they will immediately proceed to the repeal of the

The idea of abandoning the Republican name

will force that party into the positive avowal of The Missouri Compromise served for a time free trade. The iron interests, and other oc to calm agitation, while the Territories, particupations which ask for protection against for tioned between the North and South, or rather between free labor and slave labor, were not demanded by the immediate interests of either; braces within its ranks nine-tenths of the probut as population became more dense, and Sla-very began to exhaust the fair fields of the older tains a neutral position upon the subject, in States, new enterprises were set on foot for the deference to another large section of the party. acquisition of territory, over which to extend than from the "Democracy," in which the the institution. Texas was settled by slave- Southern ultra-free-trade theories are in the

result of the Mexican war was different from supposing it willing to make the sacrifice, bu

y the facility with which Freedom triumphed | the Sham Democracy. That much is certain over Slavery in California, the Slavery Oligar- They may secure more or less of what they as chy became desperate, and determined at any from the ascendency of a party, bound together souri, which they flattered themselves could and free labor, and differing within itself only

ev of the times, and apprehend the worst con- course is the dictate of common bnesty, but sequences from the new forces and organiza- it is at the same time politie; for onesty is tions of free labor, which their own perfidy always the best policy. The low and called into being. They have no longer any maxims of the mere camp followers, who have hope of extending Slavery over the northern always an eye single to the spoil, are as stupid or temperate latitudes, and they have now fallen as they are unprincipled; and while they natu back upon Cuba, Central America, and the rally belong to parties whose mission it is African slave trade. They desire to extend the uphold Slavery and despotism, they have area of Slavery southwardly, and at the same | place in, or consistency with, a party organized time preserve their present acquisitions; and, for the vindication of Freedom. The deto accomplish both these ends, they propose to ism of a caucus or party majority is as just reopen the African slave trade. The extension and odious as a priestly or oligarchical deptof Slavery over the tropics, without at the same | ism; and true lovers of Freedom must despice

recede from its present northern borders as and leave it corrupt, unprincipled, an rapidly as it advances southwardly, unless the with no higher aim than the spoils. This ha demand upon Virginia and the other slave now become the condition of what is called States be relieved by the cheaper markets of "National Democracy." The members of the nost important that has yet been presented— dable organization is now tottering to its fine The necessities of the Slave Oligarchy, as a dominant element, is a potent unit, with a degreat power in the State, forces it upon us; and nite aim, but that aim is utterly inconsistent nowever repugnant it may be to the minds of with the pretended "nationality" of the party conservative" men, they must meet it. The with the general welfare, and renders it important people of the Gulf States are alnost unanimous sible for the party to maintain the ascendence in demanding the revival of the slave trade; in the free States. The severe discipline which and many in the older States, who profess a has enforced obedience to the party mandates faint disapprobation of the traffic, on grounds has at length completely disorganized the part of expediency, are still out-spoken in favor of in the free States, by alienating all who were repealing the Federal laws which prohibit and not willing to obey the dictates of a President punish it as piracy. They affect to regard these | chosen with reference to his devotion to Sle

and similar questions, the pivot of parties, are plant Freedom instead of Slavery in the virgin but visionary dreamers. Who, in ten years past, | soil of the West, and thus foster free instead vocacy of free trade or of protection? Who, whether the candidate were sound upon the the Republican platform, that the protectionists tariff question? The Southern supporters of have to demand the recognition of their favorite Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, would have supported

point, leaving the friends of Freedom in the different States perfectly free to go for or against protection, as may suit their views and be changed, modified or abridged, by legisla-

THE SLAVE TRADE.

There can be no boubt that the idea of reviving the African slave trade is gaining ground in the South. We sincerely regret this, but | imously confirmed by the Senate on Monday, the fact cannot be disguised. Some two months as Minister to Mexico. Also, Charles L. Welago, we could quote strong articles from ultra ler was confirmed as Postmaster of San Fran-Southern journals against the traffic; but of cisco, after considerable debate, and J. W. Man-, late we have been sorry to observe in the same | deville as Surveyor General of California. journals an ominous silence upon the subject, It is said that Mr. McLane is to leave for while the advocates of "free trade in negroes" | Vera Cruz immediately, with instructions to slave trade. It would be the end of progress in ence. civilization, knowledge, and Christianity, and a return to a barbarism worse than that of the Federal laws against the slave trade is a moral general impression is, that a called session will middle ages. We know that a repeal of the impossibility, but what we fear is, that public opinion in the South will become so debauched upon this subject, by the unopposed teachings of the advocates of piracy and murder, that an enforcement of the laws will be impracticable. The people of the South should not decieve themselves. So sure as there is a God and a Providence, a terrible retribution will follow girls in the streets of New York and trading the revival of the slave trade. It awaits Cuba, and it will yet overtake her in her crimes. No people on earth are so much interested in coun- port coolies, copper-colored; the French import slave trade, as the honest and respectable portion of the slaveholders. The reckless demagogues and agitators in behalf of free trade in if labor is wanted it will be supplied, and all the negroes, for the most part have little to lose, navies of the world cannot prevent its emigraand can easily abandon a country which they | tion." are endeavoring to ruin; but with propertyholders the case is different. They cannot are working extra hours, in order to comply leave without an abandonment of their estates, with the President's request, for an exhibi their lands, as well as negroes. They should by Thursday, of the several postal routes, the rouse up to a sense of their danger before it is too late. The advocates of the nefarious traffic know that while the Union lasts, repeal is im- | the mails may be revoked by the Department, practicable; but they hope to banish all sense of shame, honor, and conscience, from the Southern mind, and to accomplish practically, clandestinely, what they are unable to do under the forms of law. This question of a revival of the slave trade would afford a fine opportunity to the Oppo-

sition in the South, to show their moral superiority to the debased and disorganized Democracy. The slave trade movement is of "Democratic" origin. Its friends almost universally vote the Democratic ticket; and although it has met with some feeble opposition in that quarter, we are pained to perceive that the opposition is dying out, while the sentiment in | ceeded anything of the kind we remember to favor of the traffic is gaining ground.

Here, then, is an issue for the Opposition, if they have the courage and patriotism to accept for figures ranging from \$150 to \$160 per year; it. If they fail to do so, openly and above boys and girls, aged from ten to fourteen years, board, on high grounds of morality and human- brought respectively one hundred and sixty, ity, they will betray a criminal weakness or complicity in the nefarious scheme, which will utterly strip them of all claim to the support of any party in the free States.

DOUGLAS AGAINST POPULAR SOV-EREIGNTY.

The Natchez Free-Trader (says the Missisvention, by a committee (of the delegation) appointed to consider the subject of Slavery:

'Il Revolved, That the National Demoequality of the States, and that the citizens of every State have an equal right to emigrate thm whatever is recognised as property in the a from which they go, and there receive for it adquate legal protection; that there is no Congress or in the Territorial Legislatures to melude from the Territories anuthing the present ratio, 33,420% it is the duty of Conit is no constitutional ground of objection to the may be elected. admission of such State, that the Constitution thus formed either admits or excludes Slavery."

to the Cincinnati Convention for private circulation among the Southern delegates, the facts should be known. If we mistake not, the sippi which undertake to apologize for Mr. ter hostility of the South towards him. It will be seen that the resolution is in point-blank

to me is: 'Can the people of a Territory ex-clude Slavery from their limits, by any fair means, before it comes into the Union as a long the border of the slave States? I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times, on every ereignty," on the part of counties in the slave stump in Illinois, that, in my opinion, the people of a Territory can, by lawful means, exclude Slavery before it comes in as a State. [Cheers.] Mr. Lincoln knew that I had given that answer in Missouri, which, with this right conceded to over and over again. He heard me argue the them, could easily free themselves from the last Nebraska bill, on that principle, all over the State in 1854-'5-'6, and he has now no excuse to pretend to have any doubt upon that subject. Whatever the Supreme Court may hereafter de- At least twenty counties of that State have less cide as to the abstract question whether Sla- than a hundred slaves. very may go in under the Constitution or not, the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that Slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless supported by local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves. Those local and police regulations can only be furnished by the local Legislature. If the people of the Ter ritory are opposed to Slavery, they will elect members to the Legislature who will adopt un- in Kansas, in a late election for county officers, friendly legislation to it. If they are for it, they by about sixty majority. Wyandott is a small will adopt legislative measures friendly to Sla- county in population, immediately on the Misvery. Hence, no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. I hope any point of view, the fact is significant, and Mr. Lincoln will deem my answer satisfactory

racy," or, we should rather say, Slavocracy, have past times; but we have no faith in any man's nominated John Letcher for Governor, who so professions of love for Freedom, who is willing late as 1847 was in full sympathy with the to take upon himself the foul stigma of "Degreat Anti-Slavery movement of the age, and mocracy," as that term is popularly understood, showed his zeal in the cause by addressing a especially in Kansas. Should the sham Deliterary association at Lexington in behalf of mocracy, in any of its phases, whether Douglas abolition, as well as by aiding and encouraging or anti-Douglas, get the control in the Territory, the Rev. Mr. Ruffner in the publication of his they will inevitably introduce Slavery, or rather able pamphlet on that subject. So warm was they will inevitably retain it, and engraft it upon the ardor of Mr. Letcher at that time, that he | the future State of Kansas. is said to have insisted upon the separation of western Virginia from the eastern portion of the State, in order to insure the triumph of ern Citizen says; Freedom.

The Slavocracy, on the other hand, hurl back the charge of abolitionism against the opposition Whigs and Americans, on the ground that they and their candidate, Mr. Goggin, supported | the other." Summers in 1851, who in 1832 gave utterence

to the following radical abolition sentiments: "It will not be denied that the slave, as a

be sacrificed. Common sense and justice would rendered and never alienated-a right paradictate at once the policy of neutrality on that | mount to all conventional guaranties or civil

"The right to the increase of slaves belongs tive action. "I would glory in coming down to lead forth the oppressed (negroes) from the land of bondage, even through the waves of the Red sea."

Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, was unan

are earnest and active. No greater calamity recognise the Constitutional Government, procould be all the South than the revival of the vided it is in condition to maintain its exist-

> Much speculation exists on the question whether there is to be an extra session. The be necessary. The report that the President will call a session to meet on the first of October is wanting in probability, as that date would only anticipate the regular session by

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Standard says:

"The picking up a cargo of white boys and them West, is called philanthropy. The pick ing up a cargo of black savages and trading them South, is called piracy. The English imeracting the diabolical policy of reopening the Africans, black, and call it moral. It is all 'bosh,' and whipping the devil around the stump. Let the laws regulate the trade, and not prohibit it, and then the horrors of it would disappear;

The clerks of the Post Office Department service upon them, and the expenditure upon each. Mr. Dundas, of the contract office, contemplates cutting down the service to the greathave no hope of repealing the laws. They est possible extent. Any contract for carrying by giving a month's pay as a gratuity.

Politicians are engaged at Cabinet work. As majority of the present Cabinet are from the slave States, it is supposed by many that New York may be brought in, in the person of Mr. Corning, or ex-Governor Seymour.

The receipts from customs last week at New York were \$600,000. The Treasury balance on the 28th ult. was \$7,500,000.—Balt. Sun.

NEGRO HIRING IN TEXAS.—The old insanity about negro hiring has returned. Droughts, grasshoppers, and hard times generally, seem to have been forgotten, and people rush headlong into reckless extravagance, without reflecting that the crop season is yet in the future. The bids offered for negroes last Tuesday exhave witnessed, or even heard of. Old grandmothers-scarcely able to do more than feed chickens and keep babies out of the fire-hired one hundred and seventy, and one hundred and eighty dollars; whilst grown men and women realized from two hundred to two hundred and seventy-five dollars. This, when we remember that the hirer is to pay all expenses, looks more like selling than hiring.—Bastrop Advertiser.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO .- The following sippian) gives us a new leaf in the history of | item of news is worthy of the special attention Douglas. It states, upon what is regarded as of those who advise the abandonment by the reliable authority, that he was the author of the Republican party of the old well-settled policy steamer Europa arrived here this afternoon, following resolution, which was reported to the of Slavery exclusion by Congressional enact-

> "The mail received from Santa Fe brings a copy of stringent laws passed by the Legislature of New Mexico, to protect property in slaves, and totally prohibiting emancipation in that Territory.

The Republicans have carried their ticket at the municipal election in Chicago, by a thousand majority.

The Opposition Convention which met at Alexandria (Va.) last week nominated Henry which is regarded as property in a State; but when a Terriory has sufficient Federal populaCongressional district in the next House of of which 106,000 are for India. The reduction best in the Southern States, and compares favortion, lawfully scertained, to entitle it to one Representatives. It seems that Ex-Governor of the home forces is considered indicative of ably with any in the Union. Representative a Congress, (i. e., according to Smith, the present member, has or will have gress to authorize the Territory to form a State | Democratic opposition; and in that event, Mr. Constitution, republican in ts form, preparatory | Thomas, who is represented by the Star of this to admission into the Unionas a State, and that | city as a gentleman of talents and character,

The Savannah Republican, the leading Oppo-If it be true that Mr. Douglas wrote this sition paper of Georgia, nominates the follow resolution, and sent it by the hand of a friend ing ticket for 1860 : For President, James H. Hammond, of S. C.; for Vice President, Rufus Choate, of Mass.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI - A GOOD MOVE-Free-Trader is one of the few papers in Missis- MENT.—The citizens of Barton county, which lies in the southwestern part of Missouri, contiguously to Dade county, both of which have Douglas, and it may be that this resolution is recently begun to be settled, and in the former now for the first time published or credited to of which are but few slaves, while in the latter the Illinois Senator, in order to soften the bit- are many, have sent in a petition to the Legislature that no more slaves may be permitted to be brought into that county, promising in that case to engage in an honorable strife with their opposition to the Freeport speech, which says ; neighbors of Dade county in the race of im-"The next question Mr. Lincoln propounded provement and prosperous enterprise. Have

> We trust that this exercise of "popular sov-States, will be allowed as legitimate by the "Democracy," There are scores of counties vestige of Slavery. The same is true of all the Southern States, and above all of Virginia.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says: "From what we now know, we feel amply justified in saying that there is a very strong probability that the National Opposition Con vention of 1860 will be held in Wheeling.

"DEMOGRACY" IN KANSAS.—The Black Democracy have carried the county of Wyandott, souri border; and how much the victors are inquestion, still the right of the people to make it | debted to their old arts of ruffian invasion and should be a warning to the Republicans. The leaders of the triumphant "Democracy" in the county are said to have been Free-State men in

A South Carolina correspondent of the South-

"Know Nothingism never swept over the North quicker or more irresistibly than Revival is doing here. The only difference in the two phenomena as to their popularity is the permanence of one and the temporary character of

POLITICAL.—Four State elections will take place this spring, viz: New Hampshire, March in 1854. 8; Connecticut, April 4; Rhode Island, April living man, has a right to assert and regain his 6; and Virginia, May 26. In each of these liberty if he can. He has a right to direct and States, a Governor is to be chosen, and also control his own actions, a right never sur- members to the next Congress,

FOREIGN SUMMARY. LATER FROM EUROPE .- New York, March 6 .-

The stamer Jura has arrived, with Liverpool adices of the 18th ult. The proceedings of the British Parliament have been uninteresting. The war question is anchanged, and preparations for hostilities still ontinue to be made. Vague and unconfirmed rumors of a new

Later accounts from India say that the camaign in Oude had closed, and all the forts

Russia will guaranty that the Italian question | present year. So says a London paper. shall not be discussed. The funds closed firmer.

ere had been destroyed.

In the House of Lords, the state affairs of the mian Islands claimed attention. The Earl of Camarm said that the various documents which had appeared in the papers were perfectly au-The Earl of Derby deprecated a partial dis-

assion of the matter at the present time, and, at his suggestion, the subject was dropped. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lever took Greenwich, the latter taking the oaths according to the Jewsish custom.

Mr. Duncombe gave notice that he would take seats, and omitting the words in the oaths, on the faith of a Christian," be made the standing order.

France. - The article for which La Presse ceived a warning from the Government is of ecisely the same tenor as those which it had en publishing for weeks, and the general supsition was, that the measure was taken on the presentations of the Austrian Ambassador. 'he naming had a good effect on the Bourse. quotations were 68 for money, and 67f. 90c. for Parliament.

The late disastrous failure at Orleans was said to extend to 12,000,000 francs. M. De Lessurs left Paris on the 15th, for Alex-

ndria, for the express purpose of commencing Sardinia.—The Paris correspondent of the Times asserts on trustworthy grounds that the King of Sardinia is determined on making the ttempt to drive out the Austrians, with the object of constituting for himself a kingdom strong enough to resist Austria on the one hand, and France on the other: and that it

will comprise Venice, and at least 12,000,000 Turin that France will help Piedmont against Austria, and that Russia will be passive if Auswas as eccentric as his more celebrated cousing was an old bachelor, and had resided on the openly if any other Power assist Austria. Eng-

and and Prussia are expected to be neutral. The above is asserted to be the deliberate lan of the King of Sardinia and his Cabinet, and nothing but the withdrawal of France will

divert him from it. Turkey .- The news from the Danubian Prinpalities is considered of a serious character, and it is feared that complications may arise in that quarter, which may be more difficult to deal with than the affairs in Italy. MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Cotton—Sales of the last wo days 20,000 bales. The market is steady and prices firm. New Orleans middling 7d. The Manchester advices are favorable

Breadstuffs .- The market is very dull. Richardson, Spence, & Co., quote market dull and sales unimportant. Provisions .- The market is quiet but steady. Lard is dull, but prices firm—quoted at 60s.

Produce.—Sugar is steady. Coffee is dull. Rice is quiet. Rosin is dull at 4s. 9d. @ 4s. 10d.

Spirits turpentine closed firm at 40s. (a) 41s. London Markets .- Sugar is quiet and steady. Coffee is quiet; prices are easier, but quota-Consols 954 @ 958 for money, and 958 @

951 for account

en would soon form at Toulon The Paris and Vienua correspondence abound

in warlike rumors. Military movements continue active. Napoleon's intentions are said to be certainly in favor of war, The Paris Bourse closed steady at 68 for three per cent.

resolution in favor of a seven million loan. The English army estimates show a reduction of the home and colonial forces of 7,500 | ble effort of the State for the relief of this class men, and an increase of the forces in India, of of unfortunates. The building, with its internal the Government's faith in the maintenance of

Rumors of Ministerial changes are in circulation, including the retirement of the Lord Chancellor, and Sir E. Lytton Bulwer. Sardina, it is stated, has established two regients for the purpose of enrolling in them the

Austrian dese Hon, J. Glancy Jones was received at Vienna on the 14th. Cotton had advanced &. Breadstuffs and

provisions were dull, AFRICAN FREE LABOR COTTON, A few days ago, Mr. Consul Campbell addressed us, say-"African cotton is no myth. A vessel has just arrived from Lagos, with 607 bales on board, on native account. Several hundred by which the sack was shut, and the gord slipbales more have been previously shipped this ping about his neck, choking him to death.

In order to afford our readers some idea of the extraordinary development of this branch of native African industry and commerce, we append a statement, which will exhibit it at a ngle glance. We have only to observe that we are indebted to Mr. Thomas Clegg, of Manchester, for these interesting particulars, and that the quantities ordered have been obtained from Abbeokuta alone. He is about to extend the field of his operations. Four Europeans ave gone out, expressly to trade in native otton; and several London houses, encourged by the success which has attended Mr. Negg's experiment, are about to invest largely the same traffic. The quantity of raw cotton which has already been imported into England from Abheokuta, since 1851, is 276,235 pounds, and the trade has developed itself as

110	OWS:						
			Bag	s, or	bales.		Pounds.
	1851-'52	-	-	9		-	1,810
	1853	-	-	37	-		4,617
	1854	-	-	7		-	1,588
	1855			14			1,651
	1856			103	-	-	11,492
	1857	**	-	283	-	-	35,419
	1858	-	- 1	819			220,099
1	he last in	por	tatio	n ir	iclude	es a	advices f
	ros up to t						

that time, the presses and other machinery sent out have been got into full work, and the quannulated, the bulk shipped being on "native account." Each bag or bale weighs about 120 made the passage of ten miles in forty minutes. pounds. Let it be borne in mind, that the For some portion of the way there was a strong whole of this quantity has been collected, all the labor performed, and the responsibility borne, by native Africans! while the cost of pro duction, Mr. Clegg informs us, does not exceed one halfpenny per pound in the end. It can be laid down in England at about 4d. a pound, and sells at from 7d. to 9d.—London Anti-Sla

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. - Washington, March 2 .- The President, in replying to the call of the House for information concerning the A frican slave trade, says the instructions given to the commander of the squadron are such that seizures are not likely to be made, except under reumstances which would at least insure a certificate of probable cause, if they did not au-

The object of the Government has been to arrest, as far as practicable, vexatious interruption of lawful commerce. The only instan at present known to the Department, in which an officer capturing a slaver or suspected slaver on the coast of Africa has been sued or otherwise embarrassed by the owners, officers, or agents, of the captured vessels, is that of Commander Simmons, who captured the brig Casket. In his case, no damages appeared to have been recovered against him, and the expenses incurred by him in defending the suit were refunded to him under an act of Congress passed

The number of captures made by the American squadron under the treaty of Washington, origin, thus appears to have been brought over ful, and he died with a firm hope of a blissful previous to September last, was twenty, of which | centuries ago from Africa, in the pestilential six were condemned,

There is now a fear that the diplomatic part our Paraguay expedition will fail, and the ers of the Eastern Shore Railroad Company military wing of the same will be, if it has not | met at Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. already been, called into action. The offer of on the 22d ultimo. The commissioners reportthe Government of Brazil to act as mediator in ed that two thousand and forty shares had been the dispute, though one very proper to be made subscribed. Isaac D. Jones, William W. Johnby that Government, and to be accepted by this, son, Jehu Parsons, Dr. Cathell Humphreys, cannot be now availed of. It is too late. Were and Samuel S. Costen, the directors. subseit now accepted by this Government, instructions to that effect could not reach Judge Bow- John W. Cristfield, President. The board then French loan of £20,000,000 sterling are in circular for some weeks. The next thing we may hear of will probably be the attack of our steamers, with the Dahlgreen guns, on the fort above the three mouths.

Austria agrees to send a representative to the Paris Conference, provided that England and templated trip to America, certainly for the

Recently, at Montevideo, whilst a French frigate was returning an American salute, one of the gunners had his arm blown off. As soon as the fact was known in the American squadproduced, among ten ships, the very handsome sum of \$1,400. The French Admiral acknowledged with many thanks the gift to the seaman.

Captain Kirch, of the brig Frances Jane, from Mayaguez, and Staples, of schooner Mohis seat for Galway, and Mr. Salomons for hawk, from Ponce, P. R., report that a Spanish barque from the coast of Africa, with 850 negroes on board, while attempting to effect a landing, had gone ashore about the 6th ultimo, on a move that the resolution permitting Jews to reef on the last end of the island, and went to pieces, and it was reported that the captain of steamer to her, but she had not returned at the time of the departure of the above vessels.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien is a tall, athletic gentle man, about fifty-six years of age, and his man-ners are rather English than Irish, as he lacks the warmth for which the Emerald Isle is cele The rentes on the 17th advanced nearly ½, but brated. He is said to have displayed considerthe rise was not fully sustained. The closing able power in debate when he was a member of

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The theatre at Utica, in New York, was destroyed by five early on Sunday morning last. It was a pretty little edifice, costing from ighteen to twenty thousand dollars. It had been occupied the night previous by a pantomime troupe, and it was closed by the man

dolph, of Roanoke, died in Miami township.

An absolute certainty is felt at the Court of Ohio, on the 31st of January. The deceased who was an old bachelor, and had resided on the ria be left to fight alone, but actively and Randolph tract, Ohio, for twenty-five years. He leaves a property, mostly in land, valued at \$80,000, to be expended in the purchase of the slaves now owned in the Randolph family.

> The number of American sea-going vessels reported during the last month as missing, wrecked, or otherwise lost, amounts to 30 of all classes, namely: 1 steamer, 2 ships, 6 barques, 8 brigs, and 13 schooners. Of these, 4 were abandoned, 4 are missing, 17 wrecked, 3 sunk, and 2 burnt.

> A meeting was held in Richmond, Va., on Saturday last, to devise a plan for the establishment of a Picture Gallery. A number of the most enterprising citizens led the movement. The paintings of the Historical Society are to be put into the new Gallery, and good copies of others will be obtained from Europe, with as little delay as possible.

> omer, has been appointed by the corporation of Harvard College to succeed his father as director of the Cambridge observatory. He has for several years filled the station of assistant at the

George P. Bond, son of the late eminent astron

Advices from New York say that the late United States five per cent. lean certificates sold STILL LATER.—New York, March 7.—The the demand was greater than the supply. at private sale on Wednesday for 103, and that

The Boston Courier says that the crop of ic The latest continental rumors were more war- in that vicinity has been unusually large this It was reported that a camp of 100,000 year. The ice-houses are filled, and a large quantity of surplus ice is stacked.

MISS DIX, THE PHILANTHROPIST .- Miss Dix. of world-wide renown for her benevolence and practical philanthropy in the alleviation of suffering humanity, says the Recorder, has lately been in Milledgeville, Georgia, She spent about The English House of Commons have passed a week with Dr. Green, the able physician and efficient superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. She expressed herself greatly pleased at the no-14,000 men. The total force is 229,000 men, improvements, she considers a model—the very

> The Museum of the Louvre has purchased another Murillo from the Spanish gallery of the late Marshal Foult, for 300,000 francs. It is a Birth of the Holy Virgin," to which connois seurs give the preference over Murillo's "Ascen sion of the Virgin," which had been bought by the Government for 600,000 francs.

HUNG BY A DEAD MAN .- The Cincinnati Gazette says that on Saturday night last, a bodymatcher who had stolen a corpse from a grave yard in the neighborhood of that city, which he ad placed in a bag, was hung, while endeavorng to get over a high fence, the corpse falling one side and the body-snatcher on the other, he having placed around his shoulders the cord

A state census of Texas, just taken, shows a population of 458,620, against 212,492 in the rear 1850, when Iowa had but 192,000, though she now has over 600,000.

Edward Everett has paid to the treasurer of the Mount Vernon fund, up to the present day, \$60,893,81

The leading members of Congress, of all potical parties, have united in tendering a com plimentary dinner to the Hon. Alexander H tephens, on his retirement from the House of Representatives, in which he has served since 1843. Mr. Stephens returns his thanks, but

Speaking of the closing scenes of the late Congress, it is said that Mr. Cohden and Mr. Smith O'Brien, who were present, must have had a fine opportunity of looking at the practical working of our Government machine in the Legislative department. All the avenues to the Capitol were thronged with the active agents and seekers of special laws for interested parties, and there was so much noise and confusion difficult to tell what was going on, and what the sales brisk, including 300,000 pourds me from | was really adopted or rejected.

A young lady of Newburyport, who, in company with another lady, a few days since, wished tity of the raw staple in stock has rapidly accu- to go from Lowell to Lawrence, preferred skates and the Merrimac to the cars and railroad, and head wind, or the feat might have been accomplished in less time.

> A "Bearded Ball" was recently given at Chicago, at which no gentleman was admitted without some hairy honor to his face.

The Ohio officials estimate the population of that State at 2,300,000, just about the figures which were given for Pennsylvania in 1850. Preparations have been made in New York

o give the Neapolitan exiles, now on their voyage from Cadiz, an honorable reception and re lief. They will be received by a delegation from Italian citizens, but there will be no procession The Indian Bureau has received no information from the Government agents, tending to

culties in New Mexico. Advices from the Home Squadron state that he vessels are in good condition. The officers and crews were healthy, except those of the St. Louis. That vessel had lost her gunner on the passage out, and had fifteen on the sick list,

confirm the report of the Mohave Indian diffi-

Mr. Bowen, the African missionary and exolorer, identified the "corn songs" of the naives of Africa with the negro melodies which are so widely known and popular in our country. It is remarkable that the only music which has been thought purely American in its hold of the slave-ship!

EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD.—The stockhold-

THE McDonogh Estate. The sale of that Rye, Virginia portion of the McDonogh estate belonging to Oats, Maryland and Virginia - the city of New Orleans, and embraced within Oats, Pennsylvania the limits of the second district, took place in that city on the 23d ult., and produced the Timothy Seed handsome amount of \$189,270. It had been Hay, Timothy appraised at only 135,000.

The Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette gives the following: "One of the stationed preachers in Charlesron, a subscription for him was started, which produced, among ten ships, the very handsome gregation pay one-third of the expenses of his church — their contributions amounting to \$1,500 per annum; and that the colored persons attached to the four Methodist Episcopal Churches in that city contribute annually about \$1,000 to missions.

In the lower House of the Legislature of Indiana, a majority of the Committee on Rights and Privileges reported a bill for repealing the existing law which makes negroes and mulattoes incompetent as witnesses in all cases where a the slaver had committed suicide. The author | white person is a party. The bill was rejected | Butter, Western, in kegs . ities immediately dispatched a Government with very little ceremony, by a vote of yeas 65,

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FOUR BANK CLERKS.— Coffee, Java A writer in the New York Tribune states that in the winter of 1854-15, four young bank clerks used to meet for euchre playing alternately at their residences in Brooklyn. These meetings Flour, State brands continued pleasantly for a while, the party keeping early hours, and no gambling being allowed. A year later the party was, not reorganized, but met accidentally on Christmas eve, at a raffle in Brooklyn. The downward path was already entered upon. The results sum up Wheat, white as follows: One of the young men is travelling in Europe, his bondsmen having paid \$3,000 for him, in which sum he was in default at the bank where he was employed. Another is in Sing Sing prison for forgery. The third is Oscar S. Field, the recent defaulter in Brooklyn, Clove having charge of it about twelve o'clock. The having charge of it about twelve o'clock. The having charge of it about twelve o'clock. The having charge of his own peace and of the happiness of his family. The fourth communicated to some of the scenery or trappings of the happiness of his family. The fourth communicates these facts, and concludes his brow—the murderer of his own peace and of the happiness of his family. The fourth communicates these facts, and concludes his brow—the murderer of his own peace and of the happiness of his family. The fourth communicates these facts, and concludes his brow—the murderer of his own peace and of the happiness of his family. The fourth communicates these facts, and concludes his

ory thus:
"And as the latter casts a glance over the Bacon, Sides - Bacon, Hams past, a shudder creeps through his frame as he thinks over the fate of his companions, and Pork, Mess Pork, Prime thanks a merciful God that saved him from the Beef abyss into which he had almost plunged him- Lard, in barrels

There were other bank clerks among the Lard, in kegs - Butter, Western party, and ere long their defalcations must Butter, State come to light, for they have been possessed of sums which they could not have come by hon- Coffee, Rio

EIGHTEEN SLAVES MANUMITTED BY THEIR Wool, Unwashed OWNER.—The entire number of slaves employed | Wool, Washed on the plantation of Mr. Robert Barnett, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, were brought to the probate court on Wednesday, at Cincinnati, by their owner, who executed the deeds of their Iron, Scotch, Pig emancipation. It is stated that he was offered | Lime, Rockland \$20,000 for them on the previous day, but re- Lime, common jected the offer, with the remark that he would not take \$50,000, the motive influencing him being of a higher character than that of gain.

IMPORTATION OF AFRICANS.—A letter from tithe last few weeks, and that more are soon ex-

Large Sale of Negroes .- On Wednesday last, in Savannah, Georgia, the first day of the auction, two hundred and thirty negroes were auction, two hundred and thirty negroes were

The Legislature of this State have passed a these Portraits should be addressed to the publisher. license law, regulating the sale of liquors, and a law for submitting the question of hold ing a Constitutional Convention to the people at the next October election. Also, an directing the commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase from four to five hundred thousand dollars worth of 5 and 21 per cent. Indiana stocks, at New York prices. the number of branches of the State Bank failed for want of a constitutional majority. The Legislature adjourned finally on Monday.

MORE GOLD HUNTING .- St. Louis, March 5. A Leavenworth commission house of this city received from the Clear Creek diggings, near Long's Peak, a nugget of gold, slightly intermingled with quartz, weighing fifty dollars. The person who consigned it as a specimen writing under date of February 9, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with his success thus far, and the prospects for the future. Clear Creek is a tributary to the South Platte river. And attends to all business usually required to This city is thronged with parties bound for the

Dr. Daniel Lee, many years editor of the Southern Cultivator, and now occupying the responsible post of the Terrell Professorship in the Georgia University, is advocating the reopening of the slave trade in public letters, published in the Constitutionalist, (Augusta.) Dr. Lee, says the Southern Citizen, is a Northerner by birth; and it is a fact worth noting, that hitherto the ablest, most thorough, and laborious apostles of Slavery have been Northern men. It is enough to mention Fletcher (Studies of Slavery,) and Sawyer (Southern Institutes.) Those Northerners are truly a peculiar people.

THE SLAVE TRADE, The Southern Mercury Wedowee, Ala.) finishes an article entitled the Progress of Opinion with these words ; We do not despair of seeing the time when it will be as lawful to bring a cargo of Africans

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS .- The imports lry goods at the port of New York for the four weeks ending on Saturday last are \$4,958,003 greater than for the corresponding four weeks flast year, \$1,990,406 less than for the same period of 1857, and \$3,101,601 greater than for the same period of 1856.

to Alabama as it now is to bring a drove of

The total imports of foreign dry goods at the same port since January 1st is now \$12,668,466 in excess of the corresponding total for last year, only \$1,800,275 less than for the same period of 1857, and \$2,991,437 in excess of the same period of 1856.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL AT BOSTON,-Bos ton, Feb. 25 .- The great sale of wool by aucin the House of Representatives, that it was tion came off yesterday; prices were good, and dium, and 100,000 pounds fine quality; 2,500 pounds Modagore were sold at 181 (a) 235 375,000 California fleece at 211 @ 351; 27,000 pounds black tub-washed at 281 @ 341 55,000 pounds Maine at 41 @ 53; Vermont double extra at 51 @ 511; New York pulled at 46½ (a) 53½; Western and Ohio pulled at 18 @ 412; 5,000 pounds fine Ver mont at 481; 30,000 pounds New York and New Hampshire selected fleece at 551 (a) 57 44,000 pounds Ohio and Pennsylvania fancy at 57 @ 641; other small lots were also sold the aggregate sales amounting to \$200,000.

> OBITUARY, Died in Champlain, N. Y., February 9th

NOADIAH MOORE, Esq., aged 71 years. Being liberally educated, of enlarged and liberal views, and with a heart that sympathized warmly in every movement that promised to | se promote the material, intellectual, social, moral, or religious interest of society. His death is truly a public loss, which is widely felt, and not easily supplied.

To the valuable educational privilege which the place enjoys, he was a liberal contributor. In the Temperance cause, he was from the beginning an ardent and fearless laborer. In heart and from principle strongly averse to inustice and oppression in every form, the Anti-Slavery movement early found in him a ready and efficient friend and advocate.

For thirty years he was a professor of religion, and an active member of the Presbyterian church in this place. The closing days of his last brief sickness were calm and peace-MRS MARY N. WILSON will furnish Boarding an Lodging, at No. 325 Pennsylvania avenue, nearl opposite Browns' Hotel. 623 Champtain, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1859.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 8, 1859. Flour, Howard Street -- \$6.25 @ 6.37 Flour, City Mills -6.00 4.62 Wheat, white -Wheat, red -Oats, Pennsylvania 00.00 00.00 Potatoes, Mercer Bacon, Sides -Bacon, Hams -Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs -Wool, Unwashed Wool, Fleece, fine -Butter, Roll NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 8, 1859. \$5.60 @ 5.85 Plour, State brands, extra Flour, Southern Rve Flour -Wheat, red -Corn. white -Corn, yellow 8.00 Coffee, Java Wool, Pulled -Wool, Fleece, common 29.00 00.00

PORTRAIT OF DR. BAILEY.

A large Lithographic Portrait of the Editor of the Naional Era will shortly be published by Charles H. Brain-Texas states that six hundred slaves, from Af- ard, of Boston. The Drawing will be executed by rica, have been brought into that State within D'Avignon, the best Lithographic Artist in the United States, from an original Photograph by McClees, of Washington City.

On receipt of One Dollar, a copy of the above Picture will be sent, Free of Postage, to any part of the United ful spring of woes unnumbered 'n-Prof. North.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE. - Indiana, March 5. the same terms as the Portrait of Dr. Bailey. Orders for mond, Senator of South Carolina.

ADVERTISING NOTICE

Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it At a meeting of the New Jersey State Editorial Associ d'on, held at New Brunswick, on May 13th, S. M. PET-FINGILL & Co., 119 Nassau street, and JOY, COE, & Co. Pribune Buildings, New York, were appointed the sole and exclusive Advertising Agents in that city for the Newspaper Press of New Jersey, and were authorized announce the fact of their appointment. Persons wish ing to advertise in the New Jersey Journals will please call at either of the above-named agencies, N. B .- Business men can have their advertisen inserted in the newspapers of any State of the Union, by

AZA ARNOLD, PATENT AGENT. Seventh Street, Opposite the Patent Office, Furnishes Drawings, Specifications, Caveats, Conveyances,

calling upon either of the above-named agencies.

PROCURES PATENTS. be transacted with the Patent Office. PATENT Inventions have became so numerous as to make it difficult to describe any new one so clearly as not to interfer with some of those already patented, and no person at a distance from the Patent Office can detect the second of the sec e business so well as one on the spot, having con-access to the models, drawings, and records of the

nce. Being the only Solicitor of Patents who is a thorough practical mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of mechanical operations enables him to understand new inventions, and to specify them with facility and accuracy that cannot be expected of lawyers.

He often procures patents in cases that have been rejected, (in the hands of other agents,) and frequently by appealing from the judgment of the examiners, and in no such case has he failed of getting a parent.

His extraordinary success in procuring patents is due. His extraordinary success in procuring patents is due to his initimate acquaintance with the principles, the construction, and the using of machines, as well as his many years' experience in the laws and husiness of the Pateni Office. All orders promptly attended to.

All communications of inventions strictly confidential Persons writing from a distance, should give their lown, pounty, and State.

REFERENCES:

Hon, C. T. James, U. S. Sanata

Hon. C. T. James, U. S. Senate. Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senate. Hon. C. Mason, Commissioner of Patents. Hon. H. B. Anthony, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island.

THE HUMAN HAIR .- How many persons abu this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. Burnett's ing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. TA compound of Cocoa nut Oil, &c , for dressing the stair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without

It promotes its healthy and rigorous growt
It is not greasy or sticky.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It softens the birtr when hard and dry.
It softens the birtr when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the ri-hest lurtre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty centr for a half-pint boule.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857. p) Massas burkers & Co.: I cambi refuse to state a salutary affect, in my own aggravated case, of you excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain cambiene spirit. enespirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had own your process of pur fying the Oil, t commenced use the last week in June. The first application all yed the fiching and irritation; in three or four: a s. he dness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to ll, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust at others, similarly efflicted, will be induced to try the

e remedy. Yours, very truly, SUSAN R POPE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

tiff and d y,) soft and glossy for several days. It is ded by all who have used it to be the best and cheap. Pressing in the World, red by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is

ammon now-a days, may be entirely prevented to of Burnett's Co caine. It has been used in tho

tion will render it soft and glossy for several days. 635 BOARDING.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Extra charge of \$5 for Hemmers. 495 Broadway, - . . New York. 18 Summer street, - - Boston. 730 Chestnut street, - - - Philadelphia. 181 Baltimore St. (Carroll Building,) Baltimore. 58 West Fourth street, - Cincinnati. Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns

in the United States.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch, in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour, and are unquestionably, the best Machines in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, case in the United States. sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family servant.

Cept my gratitude for the blesting, and believe me the shall endeavor to introduce the Remedy whenever portunity occurs. With great respect, your obed sewing-executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Com-PANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

" Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Indepen-

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine hich has been in my family for many mouths. It has s easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."-Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y.

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ense with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I fee competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing ."- Mrs E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star. "I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for

been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—Mrs A, B. Whipple, wife of Rev Geo. Whipple, New York. "Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—Robert Booman, New York.

Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion the every lady who desires her sewing beautifully and quickly dene, would be most fortunate in possessing one of thes reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle women,' whos combined qualities of beauty, strength, and simplicity, are invaluable."-J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Mc ris, Editor of the Home Journal.

Extract of a letter from Thos. R. LEAVITT, Esq., as American gentleman, now a resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858: "I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which here were over three thousand yards of sewing dom

seam of that has outstood all the double seams sewed be sailors with a needle and twine." he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a mor benignant miracle of art han was ever Vulcan's smith He would denounce midnight shirt making as the dire

v th one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a single

Address Lewis Clephane, Washington Uity, or Unaries Sold, at an average of \$660. At Clarkesville, Virginia, last week, thirty-eight were sold, at an average of \$771.18.

Address Lewis Clephane, Washington Uity, or Unaries H. Brainard, Boston, Massachusetts.

N. B.—C. H. Brainard has published Portraits of Theoder Parker, R. W. Emerson, Charles Summer, Salmon or P. Chase, and John P. Hale, which will be furnished on after four years' trial, have to fault to find."—J. H. Hammand, Senator of South Carolina. "I take great pleasure in saying, that the Grover &

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Fan

one of the best labor-saving machines that has been in ented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."-. T. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee "It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an ex itement of good humor. Were I a Catholie, I shou asist upon Saint- Grover and Baker having an evern rollday, in commemoration of their good deeds for h

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machin an be adapted, from the finest cambric to the heavier cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifull han one can imagine. If mine could not be replace

easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly re nend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn. "We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, an

with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believ the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine i. usa." - Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn "If used exclusively for family purposes, with ording y care, I will wager they w.ll last one three score year and ten,' and never get out of fix."-John Erskine, Nash

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and an erfectly satisfied hat the work it does is the best an ost beautiful that ever was made."-Maggie Aimison Nashville, Tenn.

nen stitching, and the work is admirable - far bette han the best hand sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."-Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn. "I find the work the strongest and most beautiful lave ever seen made either by hand or machine, a regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the great st blessings to our sex."-Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines i

ase in my family, and find it invaluable. I can con

fidently recommend it to all persons in want of a ma hine."-G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn "I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Gro ver & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find i nuch stronger and better in every respect then work

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Ba ker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace i again at pleasure.— Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn. "Our two Machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recomment the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best i

use."-N. Stillman, & Co., Memphis, Tenn. "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works adm rably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine Levesaw. On fine work, Ethin phis, Tenn.

take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—Mrs. F. Tirus, Men. "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have give uch satisfaction that we cheeful y recommend them t all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machin t executes work with much care and speed, and mo-

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grove Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfac ion it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is b o means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have

works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it a cossessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure ertifying to this effect."-R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenr ing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it nstant use and find it ail that could be desired. It

Sewing Muchines, I feel free to say that the Grover aker Machines are far superior to all others in use."

not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourt he time I could with my hands."-M. J. Scott, Nashwi

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FO New Styles-Prices from \$50 to \$125.

REPARED from a German recipe, chtained by late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well kit to have alleviated this disorder in his case, whe other appliances of medical skill had been aband by him in despair. In no case of purely Asthmatic acter has it failed to give immediate relief, and it effected many permanent cures. Within the last years this remedy has been used in thousands of can with as conishing and uniform success. It comain poisonous or injurious properties whatever, an immay take it with perfect safety.

The following certificates, from gentlemen of the has The following certificates, from gentlemen of the hest respeciability, furnish conclusive evidence of power of this Remedy:

ASTHMA.

[Letter from a Lawyer in Newburyport, Mass]

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy is prapared only by SEPH BURNETT & CO., Central Street, Boston.

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ile in

New, Yerk, by Hegeman & Do.

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charges hade. I Presses, Official Hand and Block Seals, Wat Engraver, Wood Engravor, Music Puncher, Ste , Copperplate Engraver, Lithographer, &c. 61 TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS. RETIRED CLERGYMAN having been restended in a few days, after many years of your suffering, is willing to assist others by

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[Letter from a Clergyman.] Wardsboro, Vt., May 12, 162

I take great pleasure in stating the wonderul effect

WHITCOME'S REMEDY FOR THE ASTRMA," on my we
She has suffered for years mo e than my pen can
scribe, with the spasmodic form of that terribe e dise
I consulted numerous physicians of the highest cell to
little or no purpose. As often as ten or twelve if
in a year, she was brought to the very gates of eath
quiring two or three watchers sometimes, for sevenys and nights in succession. At times, for sevenys and nights in succession. At times, for how
would seem as if every breath must be the left; we wo
poliged to open doors and windows in mid-winter,
resort to every expedient that affection could devis
keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone
heard of "Whiteomb's Remedy,"—it acted like a cha
it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes,
nearly broke up the disease. I keep it constantly
hand—and though it has not cured her, it has done w
ders in the way of rehief. I am a Methodist clergyn
stationed here. I shall be happy to answer any in
rics respecting her case, and you are at liberty to
many use of the foregoing facts that will benefit the aff
ed. Yours, traly,

Mr. Burnerr.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Acquisition of Cuba SPEECH OF HON, JOHN P. HALE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 15, 1859.

I have read, Mr. President, with some care, the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations recommending this measure, and I have also read the message of the President of the United States, and I will endeavor, as well as I may, to present very briefly what I think to be the argument of the committee. They start out, not with attempting to prove, but with assuming, that the acquisition of Cuba is a matter of great importance; and they say that to undertake to prove that it is of importance, would be "as much a work of supereroga tion as to demonstrate an elementary probler in mathematics, or one of those axioms of ethics or philosophy which have been universally received for ages;" and, further, "that the acqui sition of Cuba may be considered a fixed purpose of the people of the United States, a purpose resulting from political and geographical

I think I understand something of the doc trine of necessity—I mean political necessity. It has been characterized in all time as the plea of tyrants. Geographical necessity I do not understand so well; but I may be permitted to say, at the outset, that I do not think tropes and figures are always the best arguments. In some of the arguments which have been adduced for the acquisition of Cuba outside of the report of the committee, political gravitation has been brought in to work with political necessity and geographical necessity, and it is said that Cuba is gravitating to us. I think the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] would have us infer that this gravitation began a great while ago, and that the velocity has been increasing in proportion to the squares of the distances, until it has got now so great that it can

hardly be resisted. Sir, it will be a curious subject for some of those political philosophers to inquire why it is that this law of gravitation, which we have ordinarily been taught to consider as universal, operating alike upon all particles of matter, in all conditions, does not operate upon some of the adjacent islands; why, stretching itself out, it has not affected Yucatan. How, in the name of gravitation, is it, that every one of the Brit ish islands, great or small, has not been affected by this magnetic influence? Why is it that this political gravitation uniformly affects the possessions of weak and feeble Powers? Gravitation, we have not ordinarily supposed, was

subject to such considerations But the great argument of the Committee on Foreign Relations is, that it is a very convenient island; that it will be very desirable for us to possess it. I can understand that argu-That is an argument which is not ordinarily used in legislative assemblies, but in very different places, and under very different circumstances; it may be characterized—I do not know how to characterize these doctrines independently of their authors, but I mean to do it; I mean to speak of doctrines-it is the doctrine of the highway; it is the doctrine of power and of might; it looks upon a thing, and says it is desirable, and therefore we ought to have it, and we will have it.

But the Committee on Foreign Relations go on further. They undertake to prove, and I think they do prove, pretty conclusively, that we not only want it, but that we have been wanting it for a long time past. I agree to that. If you will show me a place on God's earth that power and avarice lust for to-day, I will show you a place that power and avarice lusted for years ago, and still I shall have done little or nothing demonstrate the morality or the justice of the feeling that is entertained. I wish, however er, to examine, a little in detail, the proofs that are arrayed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to show that this has been so desirable These proofs are to be found in the writings of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Clay, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Alexander Everett, Mr. Edward Everett, Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Marcy. I concede, for the sake of the arguter Cuba; but I think, so far as the authority of Mr. Jefferson is concerned, he goes agains the acquisition; for Mr. Jefferson, in the writing quoted by the committee in their report, says nothing should ever be accepted by us which would require a navy to defend it. That is Jefferson's opinion. I apprehend, to day, there is no man in this Senate, no man in this Congress, no man in this country, whose opinion is

can be defended by sea without a navy.
Mr. MALLORY. I do not wish to interrupt my friend from New Hampshire, but he is quoting Jefferson's opinion upon this point; that very letter from which he is ting. Jefferson says Cuba can be defended without a navy, and that is the reason he recom-

Mr. HALE. Mr. Jefferson says that nothing should be ever accepted by us which could not be defended without a navy; and it is true, as the Senator from Florida says, that in the same letter Mr. Jefferson expresses the opinion that Cuba could be defended without a navy. Well sir, as I said yesterday, I do not believe in the infallibility of the Senate, nor do I believe in the infallibility of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson had a natural and innate and an undying ha tred of a navy; and I suppose that the great reason of his hatred to the navy was, that it was the pet child of the old Federal party. It was the great bone of contention between the parties of that day; and if there was one thing Mr. Jefferson abominated, it was a navy, You know, Mr. President, that one of the first meas-

ares of his Administration, when he came into power, was to undertake to substitute gun-boats for vessels of war, which had been introduced by the Federal party. But Mr. Jefferson, when he expressed the opinion that Cuba could be defended without a navy, was entirely ignorant, for the thing had not existed, of the creation of a great steam marine. If Mr. Jefferson were alive to-day, I apprehend that he, no more than any other sensible man, would venture the opinion that, at the present time, with the present state of the naval affairs of the world. Cuba could be defended without a navy, and without a large navy.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, who is also quoted upon this subject, speaking of this matter, says:
"Numerous and formidable objections to the extension of our territorial dominions beyond the sea, present themselves to the first con-

templation of the subject." Sir, those objections to extending our territorial possessions beyond the seas, which, upon the first blush of this matter, suggested themselves to Mr. Adams, exist to-day; and if you will go on and read every one of the opinions of the earlier statesmen of this country, such as Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Clay, Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Alexander Everett, and Mr. Edward Everett, I think you will find every one of their statements qualified, and they express the idea that, with the present condition of things, as they existed at the time they wrote their le ters, they were content to let Spain occupy Cuba as she did. Mr. Edward Everett deliv ers himself upon this subject-and I think he will obtain vastly more credit and more honor by it than he will by going about to collect funds to buy Mount Vernon—as follows:

"A respectful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and a gallant people, with whom the United States have ever maintained the most friendly relations, would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave her in the undisturbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty transatlantic Empire. 4 The President desires to do so. No word or deed of his will ever question her title or

That was the statement of Mr. Everett upon this subject; and you will find, I think, the sentiments of every one of those gentlemen who are relied upon to prove that the acquisition of Cuba would be desirable, thus qualified. But sir, I do not meet that argument; I give up we want Cuba. I mean, that is the purpose of the national will. We desire it, and we have desired it a long time. We have desired in anxiously and earnestly. We desire it because it is rich. It is rich in the natural productions of the earth, rich in its commerce, and in every way desirable for us to possess, if we could get it honorably; and if this proves anything of the justice or the rightfulness or expediency of taking it, it is an argument that might be made

The Committee on Foreign Relations go or and argue this question at some considerable length. They say, in their report, that there are three alternatives for Cuba: first, her possession by a foreign Power, which we would never submit to; secondly, her independence, I will not trespass upon that by alleging any

which is impossible; and, thirdly, her acquisiion by us, which is inevitable. Well, sir, those re curious alternatives. One never can be, the other never shall be, and the third is inevtable; and we are called upon to-day to approorlate \$30,000,000 to bring about an inevitable onsequence. I think it was stated by a Senator sitting on the other side of the Chamber, in

which the committee place it. The committee not only prove that we have always wanted Cuba, and cannot help taking -it is inevitable-but they go on to fortify the ustice and the propriety of our taking her, by he example of some of the other nations of the | which he submitted. Governor Murray, in his

earth. The report says:

"Let England pursue her march of conquest and annexation in India, France extend her dominions on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and advance her frontiers to the Rhine, or Russia subjugate her barbarous neighbors in Asia; we shall look upon their progress, if not with favor, at least with indif-

Yes, sir, let Great Britain carry on her schemes of conquest; let her annex kingdom after kingdom in India; we look on, "if not with favor, at least with indifference." Let France extend er dominions; let her pursue and carry on her chemes of conquest in Algeria; we will not have a word to say there. Let Russia pursue inchecked her career of conquest upon the Caucasus; let her anticipate the time when that sick man" in Constantinople will die, and ize upon Constantinople, and command the Mediterranean; we will look on, "if not with avor, at least with indifference.'

"We claim on this bemisphere"—here is the ground on which the claim is put-"the same rivilege that they exercise on the other."

Then there is a beautiful line in Latin poetry will endeavor to construe it:

" Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissi Sir, whenever I hear a judge in court give ar inion in Latin, I generally conclude that he about to announce some infernal doctrine hat he is ashamed to speak in English. [Laugh

"Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim."

Now, I will tell you what the petimusque and ne damusque are in this case. Damusque, we ive-we give to England liberty to extend her vars of conquest and aggression in India, and swallow it all up; we look on, if not with favor, certainly with indifference. Damusque—take France, take what you want anywhere; go on with your conquests, not only where you lease, but as you please—damusque, we giv up that. Russia, go establish yourself on the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus; if the "sick aan" does not die quite soon enough for you, mother him between the pillows-damusque laughter; if we do not look on with favor, we o with indifference. This, sir, is an unchartable world; it is an ungrateful world; but will England and France and Russia be so ungrate ful and ungracious, if we have given up to them so much, if in the scale of damus we have thrown such tremendous weights, as not to allow us to take Cuba? Now listen to the peti mus. We want to do a little robbing on our own account. Here is a rich, beautiful island. ying close to our shores; its political gravita on is so great that we have hardly virtue to keep it off; it is ready to fall into our hands— petimus. [Laughter.] Stand by while we take that—hanc veniam. That is all the petimus we ask of the world, and this is the argument stripped of its poetry, and translated into plain

But there is another trope, and the report oes great credit to the committee, and that is one originally, I believe, introduced by Mr. Adams, and incorporated by the committee in heir report. They say:

"If an apple, severed by the tempest from its native tree, cannot choose but fall to the ground, Cuba, forcibly disjointed from its own unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only towards the North American Union, which, by he same law of nature, cannot from its bosom.

It is inevitable. I do not think the poetry We have not to use petimus to what inevitable, and will come whether we will or not. Now, sir, this argument of the apple is a peautiful one. It is one that boys can understand; for we can remember when we looked upon ripe apples hanging upon the trees, and we have all of us deplored the waste that was accruing, if the ripe apples should fall to the ground and rot upon the soil; and, someimes. I am not certain but some of us. lest such an extravagance as that should happen and the apple should grow ripe and fall when we were not by to catch it, have used a club to hasten this process of nature, and knocked the apple off before it got quite ripe. [Laughter.] But the committee say the apple is absolutel ipe. Now, I am not certain that this judg ent may not have been formed a little by th nankering appetite of the committee for ripe apples, instead of a precise knowledge of what

e state of the fruit is. [Laughter.] These, I think, are the arguments that have been adduced by the committee, in prose and n poetry. It is desirable; it is a rich island e want it now, and you cannot prove that there ever was a time when we did not want i we want it very much, and are determined to have it; we cannot help it; this is the only Ilternative there is for us-to take it. We wil et France, Russia, and England, take all the world—damusque—if they will only allow us to have this petimus—to do what we cannot help doing. Now, sir, cannot we reason with the rest of the world, that they are acting un-

Having fairly stated and answered, as well as

easonably?

I could, (for I am not acquainted with these ropes,) the argument of the committee, I will now proceed to answer some of the positions assumed by the honorable Senator fro iana, [Mr. Benjamin.] By a remarkable coincidence, it turns out that this knowledge of the political necessity and the geographical necesity, and the argument growing out of ripe fruit, and everything of that sort, seems to be better appreciated by the Senators from Louisiana than by Senators from any other part of strange that it does. The magnetic influence of that political gravitation which has been going on will be more likely to be felt in that part of the coast nearest the magnet, than it would in the more remote parts. But, sir, there is one portion of the argument of the Senator from Louisiana which, I doubt not, the thinks I cannot answer, which he considers it is folly to attempt to answer, which I will now undertak o answer. I shall not undertake to controver one single word that he said about the coolie rade. If he has found a system of human lavery on the face of earth worse, and greatly vorse, than any that he has seen on our conti nent, I am perfectly willing that he may expend his sympathies and his philosophy upon t. I shall not undertake to controvert it. rield to him for the sake of the argument though I do not profess to be instructed in the matter, that so far as his censures have fallen upon the coolie trade, they are just. I will not undertake to controvert them. So far as ais censures have fallen upon the trade carried

on in African apprentices. I will not controvert one word of them. But, sir, when the Senator stands up here i he Senate, and undertakes to assume, as he did that the experiment of emancipation tried by he British Government in their islands, and the abolition of domestic slavery, has been such a total failure that it is admitted and acknowl edged by everybody to be such, and is treated as such at the present day, I beg leave to say to that honorable Senator, to the Senate, and to the country, the evidence upon that subject is not all one way. I admit, further, for the ake of the argument, that the experiment of the emancipation of slaves in the British Wes ndies has not been favorable to the cultivatio of the sugar estates. If there was no other lestiny to be developed in the future, if there was no other lot that was desirable for manking than to be converted into sugar planters, would yield him the argument; but, in my own States, in Pennsylvania, and in New York, believe there is not a single sugar planter; an vet we think that we have, in some tolerable legree, answered the great purposes of a Chris tian civilization in those communities; we be lieve that, upon the whole, we are not a whi ower in the scale of morals, of intellect, of me chanical arts, of industry, and of everything

which elevates and refines and advances human

superiority. It is enough for the argument that we do not conceive that we are inferior notwithstanding we have not a sugar plante

But, sir, aside from the fact that the cultiva tion of sugar may have suffered somewhat con siderably in the British West India islands where this great experiment of emancipation reference to manifest destiny, "manifest destiny has been tried, that beyond that it has been a will take care of herself." She wants none of failure I utterly deny, and I do not stand here our puny and feeble aid; and I think, in the to speak without the book upon that subject ent state of the Federal Treasury, it is a I hold in my hand a report made to the British vasteful and extravagant appropriation of money, to appropriate, either actually or prospectively, \$30,000,000, to bring about an inevtable consequence. That is the ground on ate is a copy of a dispatch from Governor F Murray to the Right Honorable H. Labouchere dated "Bermuda, June 18, 1856." I think the Senator will find that every authority which I quote to him is older and later than those which he gave to the Senate in the remarks

report, says:
"Sir: I have the honor to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1855.

"I am happy to report that the general state and prosperity of the colony is satisfactory; that is strongly exemplified by the fact, (as you will perceive by the tabular returns,) that the exports have increased in value, when com pared with last year, from £25,563 to £41,420, and that the imports have increased from £120,389 to £162,556. To this sum must be added imports to the value of £9,332 for the use of her Majesty's military and naval forces and that of the convict establishment, making the total imports £171,888. There has also een an increase in the revenue, notwithstanding that the ad valorem per centage duty on imports had been reduced one per cent. Agricultural and commercial enterprise are steadily augmenting, and improved habits of industry are observable among the people

That is the Bermudas. I next read from a eport made from Lieutenant Governor Shortland to Governor Hincks, dated the 16th day of June, 1856, and written from Tobago. He says, in this report:
"Your Excellency submits to me the ques

tion relative to the employment of the negro population not engaged in the culture of ugar-'whether they are industrious, or, as represented to be the case in some colonies bandoned to slothful habits, and content with the mere necessaries of life.' The negroes of this island cannot be termed slothful or aban doned; they bear the character of being order y and well-disposed, and, I believe, deservedly o. The black and colored classes have ac quired a considerable amount of property. Many have raised themselves to the position of lessees of sugar estates, and a spirit of em ulation seems to be on the increase. I am aware of offers having been made to proprictors by the negroes to rent estates, and to re pair the works at their own cost; indeed, in one nstance, three negroes have taken the lease of an abandoned sugar works, and have re paired both the mill and the boiling-house. Several other instances might be adduced of equal enterprise. I am not, however, prepared o say that the negro, as a class, can be industrious, in the true sense attached to the word. He is not fond of continuous labor." This is what the Governor says, and in that, would add, he is not singular:

"But, when working for himself, taking the average of a year, he performs a considerable quantity of work. When working for hire, he ives his employers the smallest quantity h finds will be submitted to. The struggle, too never ceases; he must be constantly urged forward, or he would fail to work. Nevertheless, I am induced to extend to him a decided preference over all other laborers for general urposes in a tropical climate." I next read from the report of the Colonial

ecretary to Lieutenant Governor Shortland, ated June 5, 1856, and some memoranda attached thereto, I believe, by the stipendiary magistrate. Speaking still of the island of

"The fact that a great majority of the negro population-whether plantation laborers otherwise-have, since emancipation, left the plantation negro-houses, and acquired comfortable residences of their own, may be taken as prima facie evidence that they are industhe mere necessities of life, will work, and save up money to buy a piece of land and erect a house, and pay the taxes to which he thereby subjects himself. I have been upwards of twenty years in Tobago, and I deny that its peasantry are abandoned to slothful habits. I assert, on the contrary, that a more industrious class does not exist in this worldat least, when working for themselves. I see no reason, either, for employers on estates to find fault. In the face of our taxation, '8d.' a day is not a very remunerative wage to laborers whose employers in Great Britain are comparatively untaxed for the produce which they extract from Tobago. Better wages will procure an increase of work. A minimum of vages naturally purchases a minimum in return, and prompts the peasantry to labor for themselves rather than for their employers.' The next is a report from Antigua, another

of the British West India islands. I read from dispatch from Governor Hamilton to the Right Honorable H. Labouchere. Governor Hamilton says: "Although there has been a great diminution

in the value of tropical produce, and the labor of the plantation cultivation has proved in vayears unremunerative, yet, upon the whole the success of the cultivation by free labor, of the valuable staple commodities of the West Indies, in well-peopled colonies, is lemonstrated by the results produced in thi island, as well as in the neighboring island of Barbados; and experience has sufficed to convince the public mind that there is no sufficient cause for despondency in the agricultural condition of the West Indian colonies.

Here is another colony, not one of the West adies, but one in which the experiment of the abolition of Slavery has been made-Mauritius. What I am about to read is taken from a report of Governor Higginson, dated May 13,

1856. He says: "Our sugar crop, for the past year, reached one hundred and two thousand tons, and that now about being reaped promises to be still more abundant. Should the season continue as favorable as it has hitherto been, the con ing crop may be estimated at not less than one hundred and twenty thousand tons-about double that exported in 1850; and as large tracts of cultivable land still lie unreclaimed only awaiting the hand of the husbandman provided nothing occurs to obstruct the steady nflux of immigrant labor, it is hardly possible to estimate the limit of producing power attainable within another five years.

These are all official documents, sent to the House of Commons by the Governors of those islands. But I have a later and a more minute authority. Last year, in 1858, a gentleman residing in Boston addressed a series of queries to Governor Hincks, Governor of the five Windward Islands; and I will read you an extract from his answer:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BARBADOS,

January 9, 1858. "My DEAR SIR: I willingly comply with your request, that I should communicate to you the opinions which I have formed as to the results of the abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies, as well in their bearing on the civilization of the emancipated classes, as on the general prosperity of the colonies. do this the more readily, because, being thou oughly persuaded that most erroneous opinions on this important subject prevail generally, both in Europe and America, I think that every possible assistance should be given to those who take the trouble to inquire into the actual condition of these colonies.

"The errors to which I shall more especially advert are, first, the assertion that slave labo is cheaper than free. Secondly, the charge of habitual indolence advanced against the creoles of African descent, which has led, it s alleged, to the abandonment of the sugar estates, and the consequent ruin of the propri

cost of free and slave labor, I believe that litthe if any difference of opinion prevails among the proprietors of this island. It is, however. much to be regretted that the West Indian planters have more than once, since the peiod of emancipation, made formal complain to the Imperial Parliament, founded on their inability to compete in the production of sugar by free labor with the slave labor of forign countries.

The object of the complainants doubtless

production of sugar in Cuba was to be attributed to the cheapness of slave labor, have long since discovered their error. For my own part. I entertain no doubt that the productiveness of Cuba is to be mainly attributed to its rich virgin soil, on which ratooning can be carried on for many years with little labor. Land in that island is abundant and cheap, and labor is in great demand for clearing and preparing it for cultivation." * * As to the relative cost of slave and free

facts, in which the most implicit reliance may be placed. They have been furnished to me by the proprietor of an estate containing three hundred acres of land, and situated at a distance of about twelve miles from the shipping port. The estate referred to produced during

Slavery equal on an average to one hundred and forty hogsheads of sugar of the present weight, and required two hundred and thirty slaves. It is now worked by ninety free laborers-

produced 194 hogsheads. Again: "The average of pounds of sugar to each laborer during Slavery was 1,043 pounds, and, during Freedom, 3,664 pounds. To estimate the cost of slave labor, the value of 230 slaves on the ground, also, that it will tend to the must be ascertained," &c. Another extract from the same letter. He I confess that I am not entirely clear in my

I shall now proceed to the consideration of the complaint against the creoles of African descent, that they are indolent, and that they ed. I admit that the planters generally, in There are only five working days in the week, holding less than five acres of land, increased, in sixteen years, from about eleven hundred to three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven. I doubt much whether such a proof of induscountry in the world. I adduce the above rein those colonies in which the sugar estates borers.'

"With regard to the condition of the African in civilization, 39

That is the opinion of Governor Hincks, dated this year, of the state of things in the island of Barbados. I now wish to show you that, in other respects than the mere physical ne, this experiment has not been a failure. I ead from a letter from the Bishop of Barbados. He gives some other statistics. The Bishop

The following is a comparative view of our

	1	Daily	Prim	ary o	r Nationa	l.
Year.					Schools.	Scholars
1825	-	-	-	-	- 8	600
1834	-	-	-	-	- 27	1,574
1841	-	-	-	-	- 49	3,994
1857	-	-	-	. :	- 70	6,180
		Dai	ly Da	me o	r Infant.	,
1825	-	-	-	-		-
1834	-	-	-		- 3	261
1841	-	-	-	4	- 2	173
1857	-	-	-	-	- 14	1,140

amount of church accommoda-- 5.000 7.750 22.500 28.000 So, sir, when tried both by the standard of would suppose. A letter from the Hon. B. T. Young, written to the same gentleman in answer to the same letter, dated January 13, 1858,

Tumber of clergy in Barbados - 15 29 33 43 Sourches and chapels - 14 23 35 50

The religious condition of the people generally has greatly improved since the abolition of Slavery; and, undoubtedly, emancipation has removed many of the obstacles that him to answer. I am satisfied. existed during Slavery, and stood in the pathway of the slave in improving his religious

In regard to education, he says: extent desired. Popular feeling is now pressing the enlargement of education to all classes, and the Legislature of Barbados is quite willing to carry it out to the extent desired. by increasing the annual grant towards edu-

In respect to crime, he says: "I do not think there is more crime now than in the days of Slavery; because the owner, during Slavery, had the power to punish all crime short of capital offence. Now

all crime is punished by the courts, and thus a wide publicity is given to it.' In answer to the question, "Are the estates. enerally speaking, better cultivated under free abor than they were under slave?" he says: "In Barbados, the estates are, generally speaking, better cultivated with free labor than

they were under the slave labor. "I believe it is generally admitted that the cost of production is generally less under a free-labor system.

"The voice of one and all pronounces it to be a blessing. * * * There can be no question that emancipation has worked most bene ficially for the emancipated classes. 'The condition of the poor whites in Barbados is lamentably deteriorated, but from

causes quite apart and distinct from emancipation. Now, sir, I desire to call the attention of the enate to the island of Jamaica, in which it is said, I believe, that the most disastrous consequences have ensued from this experiment of emancipation. The Governor, in writing from Jamaica, says:

"The returns from the several jails continu to testify to the comfortable condition and peaceful disposition of the lower orders.' Instead of Jamaica being about to be aban oned as hopelessly given over to barbarism

he Governor says: "Such a revival is distinctly traceable these returns; the comparison for the last four years standing as under, after correc tion of an error into which I was last year betrayed by the total omission from the custom-house tables, which were very carelessly prepared by the then Comptroller of Navigation Laws, of the value of British goods in ported:

1852 - - £837,894 1853 - - - 864,094 1854 - - 926,166 932,316 4 1855 - - - 899,508 1.009.325 Again he says:

"Last year I could sum up my report with no greater amount of encouragement than an assurance that the position of the colony had grown no worse, and that its prospects were by no means desperate: this year. I am fairly entitled to found on the facts and figures I have passed in review much more sanguine inferences: and though difficulties and drawbacks still remain to be encountered. I feel far more confident of the ultimate restoration of prosperity than I ever did before.

So, sir, even in Jamaica, affairs are not quite so hopeless as the Senator from Louisiana supposes; and I hope that he will come to the nclusion that the experiment of emancipation in those British West India islands has not

increased more than three hundred per cent. I am glad that the honorable Senator has based the argument for the annexation of Cuba upon what he says is the conviction that compulsory labor is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of that island. He argues that compulsory labor can only be maintained there, first, by the introduction of the coolie trade, which he condemns in no measured terms; by the apprenticeship, to which he is equally opposed; and labor in this colony, I can supply you with by the foreign slave trade, which, I suppose from the tenor of his remarks, does not meet to infer that the only alternative by which this demand for compulsory labor by which the agriculture of Cuba is to be maintained is, that were, and I commend that letter to gentlemen; these slaves are to come from the United States of America; that when Cuba is annexed to us, the foreign slave trade being cut off, the neces sities of compulsory labor still continuing, the United States of America must then take the sixty adults and thirty under sixteen years of place and occupy the position which the coast age. Its average product during the last of Africa now occupies, and instead of foreign seven years has been one hundred and ninety- slavers going from Cuba to the coast of Africa four hogsheads." to get their cargo of human muscles with which In Slavery, 230 slaves produced 140 hogseads, and after emancipation 90 free laborers | they are to come to the United States; and that this great demand for compulsory labor is to be supplied by annexation. That I under

convictions of the propriety of this suggession from the present Executive. I think, before it becomes us to annex foreign territories to our possessions for the purpose of putting down the have abandoned the sugar plantations. This African slave trade, that we see to it that we is a subject involved in much greater difficul- put it down in the possessions we have now ty than the one on which I have already treated. I admit that the planters generally, in Government down to the present day, it has several of the British colonies, would vehe- never transpired that any man has been conmently maintain the correctness of the charge. victed, in any of your Federal courts in any of am, however, bound to affirm that, after a the States of this Union, for being engaged in most patient investigation, I have been unable the foreign slave trade. I may be mistaken in to arrive at such a conclusion. There is no that, but I think I am not. The Federal ju doubt that the condition of the laboring diciary is utterly powerless, to-day, if newsp classes ought to be worse in Barbados than in | pers be refied upon, for the enforcement of the any of the other colonies. In Barbados, land laws against the slave trade in the States o

abolition of the foreign slave trade. Now, sir,

is exorbitantly dear, being worth, in small this Union. The doctrine has been openl quantities, from four to six hundred dollars avowed within a few days, within a short dis per acre. Wages are from ten pence to one tance of where I stand, that this foreign slave shilling per day, as I have already stated. trade must be reopened, to enable the Southern States to contend with that species of labor except during crop time. With all these disadvantages, the small proprietors in this island, Europe into the Northern and Eastern States. Now, sir, it is very well for the President to be desirous to put down the foreign slave trade, but I would commend to the President, and to those gentlemen who desire to put down the trious habits could be furnished with regard foreign slave trade by annexing Cuba, this to a similar class of laborers in any other simple admonition of one of the Apostles, I believe it was Paul, who, in writing to his breth

markable fact to prove that in this island there | ren, says: "When thou art converted, strengthhas been no want of industry on the part of en thy brethren." That saying would seem to the creoles of African descent. I think that imply that it is not very well for us to begin to strengthen anybody else, until we have converted have been partially abandoned, we must look to other causes than the indolence of the la- United States, and I would say to those genourselves. I would say to the President of the tlemen who are desirous of the annexation of Cuba for the purpose of putting down the for eign slave trade, that they had better begin by race, I can answer your queries with unmixed satisfaction, and with the conviction that there that the Federal judiciary and the Federal laws will be little, if any, difference of opinion are able to deal with this great sin and this among well-informed persons on that subject. great crime upon our own coasts, before we go The improvement which has taken place in abroad beyond the seas, for the purpose of an the religious condition of the people of all nexing Cuba to put it down there. It will be classes, and the progress of education, is quite time enough for us to enter upon a crusade for equal to what could reasonably have been the abolition of the foreign slave trade in Cuba, expected. The creoles are advancing rapidly when we have abolished it upon our own shores

and in our own country.

Mr. BENJAMIN. Will the Senator from New Hampshire permit me to ask him a ques-Mr. HALE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENJAMIN. I will ask the Senator who is very urgent that the Federal judiciary shall put down the African slave trade with the United States, if he knows of a solitary instance in which a solitary African slave has been introduced into the United States except the recent case of the Wanderer, which the Federal offi-

on, but I have a very decided conviction. do not know that there has been any other but the case of the Wanderer is enough. That may be the first one that has been discovered and brought out palpably; but is the Senator so ignorant of what has transpired in the city of New York, if we are to believe the papers and the accounts that come from there, that he means to say that vessels are not fitted out, and

for the foreign slave trade? Mr. BENJAMIN. I will state to the Sena progress in schools and in churches, the experi- tor, with great pleasure and with entire candor, nent of emancipation in the West Indies does that I believe a great many vessels are fitted not seem to be so disastrous as the Senator out in the United States for the purpose of carrying on the slave trade between the coast of Africa and Cuba-not one, to my knowledge nor do I believe one ever has existed, except the solitary case of the Wanderer, for carrying on the slave trade with the United States.

have not been for years, in the city of New York.

Mr. HALE. Well, sir, that is all I desire The witness has answered everything I wanted Mr. BENJAMIN. So am I.

Mr. HALE. So am I; and now I will proceed to argue the case. The Senator has no doubt that a great number of vessels are fitted "Greatly improved, but by no means to the out in the city of New York for the purpose of engaging in the foreign slave trade between the coast of Africa and Cuba, in which they violate the laws of the land and our treaty stipulations; and your Federal power has been i competent to arrest that business in the city of New York. If it cannot take care of the slave trade in the city of New York, I think it will

be very difficult to do it in Cuba. But, Mr. President, I will deal candidly with this subject, and with the authors of this prop-I do not believe that this measure osition. pushed at this time with the expectation, the remotest expectation, that Cuba is to be annexed by it. I think I hold in my hand a paragraph from a newspaper which gives the rue clue to this whole movement, and I will read it. It is taken from the Carolina Spartan, dated February 3, 1859:

"PURCHASE OF CUBA.-In both Houses of Congress, propositions are pending to appropriate and place at the disposal of the President \$30,000,000, to be used in negotiation for the purchase of Cuba. The report of the committee, in the Senate, by Mr. SLIDELL, occupied one hour in reading. On the subject of the acquisition, the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury holds this lan guage:
"Among politicians, the acquisition of Cuba

is the absorbing topic of conversation. It is evident Mr. Buchanan has purposely reserved this question for political capital, and intends to make it the lever by which to raise the Democratic party out of "the slough of despond" into which the Abolitionists had thrust it. It is a subject peculiarly attractive to the people of the North, who, while they are fondly devoted to free negroes, are still more ardent in their love of "free sugar, and will go for Cuba without Slavery. anything in the future may be predicted from the present complexion of affairs, "Cuba" is to be the Democratic war-cry in the Presi dential campaign of 1860, and is the only thing which is likely to give us a Democratic President. I do not believe it will do that, either.

Laughter.] When I read an extract from Governor Hincks's letter, the honorable Senator from Louisiana was curious to know what paper it was published in, as if a document ning from the hands of an individual could be affected in its character for veracity, by that of a paper in which it was printed. printed in the National Era; but this that I peak of, this Democratic war-cry article, has no abolition taint about it. It comes from South Carolina, from the Charleston Mercury, which I understand to be the alkoran of the party. In that article it is said that the war-cry of the next Presidential campaign is to b Cuba; and that, if anything in this world can lift the Democracy out of the slough into which it has been thrust, this will do it. I think the President overrates altogether the power of Cuba, in that respect. He does not know what a job it would be to do that. General Taylor came into the Presidency an honest man, and he entertained the idea that he was going to bring the Government back to its original pu-Providence took him from the evil that was to come. It broke the old man down. He did not know what a job it was to bring this

small estates of five acres and upwards, have 1860. I have read the President's arguments; ner in which she could speak, in the most emthey are not new. When I read this report, I phatic language in which she could give uttercould not but be struck with the similarity of ance to her feelings on this subject, has told some of the arguments to those that were used | you that, so far from being willing to sell, so | and we were told that our relations with Spain in Congress on a former occasion, some fifteen far from being willing to negotiate, she will look were not what they should be, and he regretted years ago. I allude to the annexation of Texas. upon the very proposition as offensive, and she it, I thought I would look some years back, and Mr. President, you have forgotten, I venture has the right to do so. But, whether she has see some of the messages that for a few years to say, the arguments by which that measure was carried through Congress. I had almost forgotten them myself; but I have been refreshag myself on that subject. I have lately read letter published by a distinguished Senator sition, instead of hastening, you will retard the limmediate predecessor of the President—President immediate predecessor of the President—President immediate predecessor of the President immediate pre ing myself on that subject. I have lately read from Mississippi—he is not one now, but was his approbation. He would have it left for us one in former days—in which he undertakes to argue the annexation of Texas; and I will tell you what the grounds upon which he put it

> be elevated, and was to create a new condi- they went to the bottom. Subsequently, some tion for himself, such as the blacks have acquired in the West Indies, according to the report of the Governor. That was one of the reasons then given for the annexation of Texas; dertook to save the work to the bottom. Subsequently, some new scheme was to be devised, and they undertook to save the Union. By the compromise of 1852, they undertook to save themselves, and they did. Well, and your Northern Democracy, which at that sir, these things have run out; saving the time—I will not speak of the present; I hope Union will not do any longer. Texas is anthey have improved—were ready to do anything nexed, and some extraordinary means and you asked, if you only gave them something by measures must be adopted, to throw into the cratic party in my own State resolved that they were in favor of the annexation of Texas, because it would add more free than slave States it. Every man, who looks at it dispassionately Walker for it. He said it would entirely abolish | conscience, to say that the passage of this bill Slavery in Delaware in ten years, finish it in will postpone and retard, instead of accelera-Maryland in twenty, and make awful inroads in ting, this measure. Virginia. Well, sir, [Mr. Mason in the chair,]

all in Mr. Walker's letter. It was necessary to and Middle States, that the annexation of Texas was necessary to preserve the tariff. They found the other one, of how long it will take to abolish Slavery in Virginia.

sary in a military point of view; and what do proposes to effect. you suppose that military point of view was? That it was necessary to defend New Orleans, to prepare for the extinction of Slavery, it was may see fit to keep up and maintain. I neve Orleans, and cover the land with blessings. We have said it before, and I say it now. If it i got it. Another prediction Walker ventured a blessing, let them bless themselves with it there was to be more cotton manufactured in this country for the express purpose of bringing the United States than there was in Great into this Confederacy territories, islands, and Britain. That was another of the consequences | States, whose great and controlling merit, mov to flow from its annexation.

Mr. HALE. I do not know, because I never do towards protecting the mouth of the Mississylvisited any further south than Virginia; my sippi? I believe the passage on the east side of the country, it is putting it on a little too strong; it is a trope a figure, that I think is a little too strong; it is a trope a figure, that I think is a little too strong; it is a trope a figure, that I think is a little too. opinion is derived from papers altogether. of the island to the capes of Florida is some- it is a trope, a figure, that I think is a little too could go in there without the fortifications on | tion of the Union! I am not go side, from Cuba to Yucatan, I think the channel is still wider-more than eighty miles across. How are you to protect and command the Gulf be justifiable to go on any condition, and that Cuba, to proclaim to all the world, through all | puts up Presidents and pulls them down, time, that our avarice and our lust for dominion and for empire were satiated, at least in that direction, and that we were to go no further.

But there was another part of Mr. Jefferson's opinion, in which he says: "We should then have only to include the

such an empire for Liberty as she has never surveyed since the creation." Well, sir, I have had occasion, more than once or twice, to speak about this north side of the Union. Mr. Jefferson thought it necessary

to throw that in, when he suggested the acquisition of Cuba. He said that, after we had got Cuba, all we should want was to take in the North. I believe, when the reannexation of Texas was proposed, that the reannexation of Oregon was thrown in as a sop for the North, Well, sir, we reannexed Texas; but what hecame of Oregon? There is a North to this country, and, if we are to have annexation, why in the name of geographical necessities do we not ever look north? Here we have a great empire bounding us on the north from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have the most dense part of our population lying within cannon shot of the fortifications and the vessels of the most powerful nation on earth. Why, sir, during the campaign of 1848, the Democratic candidate for of the honorable Senator from Louisiana—it is ness, to look into that question. which he dwelt from the great force of the British Empire, Well, sir, we have never turned our thoughts that way. What is the reason? Gentlemen will not admit that the reason we look to Cuba, and neglect Canada, is Cuba, when she undertakes to assert her indethat Spain is feeble, and Britain strong. They pendence, that France extended to us in our will not admit that, though I very much fear great revolutionary struggle. I thank the honthat the world will suspect it. Now, I ask gentlemen, if there is a geographi- dor with which he strips off the paltry disguises

Florida, we have bought Louisiana, we have reannexed Texas, and we have divided Mexico; but on the north our history has been directly national taste for expansion, have never turned | and will never allow anybody else to have the their eyes north? Why is it that, when we come island. They admit, and the whole argument to the north side of the continent, instead of is based on the assumption, that Spain is too annexing, we have been cutting off? If the weak to hold on to Cuba. They us now? The commerce that comes down apple falls, we will take it. That is the mothose lakes now is vastly, immeasurably, great- rality of the whole thing. er than the commerce of the West when we Now, sir, let me characterize the measure as purchased Leuisiana, so many years ago. No, it presents itself to my mind. It is a gigantic sir; that is not the course of things; that is not scheme of national rapine. It looks to nothing

tory when I say, that if Slavery were to be abol- power, of conquest, of aggression, by all means tried in the Spanish islands, and the experiment should succeed beyond the most ardent expections that meaning, and nothing else. The honations of the most warm-hearted philanthro- orable Senator from Louisiana so treats it, and for the Southwest, to Danville, Bristol, which to-day seeks Cuba, at an expense of selfish, and avaricious and grasping, in our Grand Janction

Was to obtain a continuance of the protective duties then levied upon foreign sugars. I can, 'however, state with confidence, that many who 'at one time held the opinion that the increased 'at one time held the opinion that the increased 'at one time held the opinion that the increased 'substant and grasping, in our 'selfish, and avaricious and grasping, in our selfish, and avaricious and grasping. Selfish, and avaricious and grasping in our selfish, and avaricious and grasping in our selfish, and avaricious and grasping.

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consummation of this measure. the Democratic party in the coming campaign. they should go and read it. In the first place, That is to be the issue with which they are to he said it was a great abolition measure, and go before the people. That is to be the extraorwould tend to the rapid extinction of Slavery in dinary expedient that is to be resorted to in the the United States. Said Mr. Walker, in a let- coming campaign, in order to deceive, delude, ter addressed to the citizens of Carrollton, I and mislead, the people of this country. Sir, it ted out expeditions within our shores during think it was, in Kentucky, if Texas should be is one of the omens of the time, and it is one of the past year, and made these unauthorized reannexed—why do not Senators put that re on | the indications of the time, from which I take | expeditions against Spain. to Cuba ?-Slavery would be abolished in Del- courage. This party, that misrules the country, aware in ten years, in Maryland in twenty, and | that squanders our Treasury, that in times past it would have been very much lessened and de- reduced us to bankruptcy, feels that it is in a creased in Virginia. Texas was to be the out- situation in which an appeal to the popular inlet by which Slavery, by the law of political gravitation, was to slide off through Texas into bation. They have made these appeals in Central America, where there was no prejudice times past. In 1844, they had Texas. In against color; and there the colored man was 1848, they had no political watchword, and

ich, if they could not deceive others, they political campaign a watchword upon which hands. There is pending upon your calendar might themselves, caught it up, and the Demother the changes are to be rung; and that, in the to-day, a private bill reported by my honorable o the Union, and they had the authority of Mr. and calmly, is obliged, as I believe, upon his

For myself, I should be willing to take Cuyou can state how much it has done in Virginia | ba; I should be willing that this country might on that subject.

There was another argument, and I almost stagger credulity when I repeat it, but I find it on just, honorable, honest, and patriotic principles. I want no deception, and I want no preserve the tariff. Yes, sir, the appeal was made to the manufacturers of the New England thrown into the political canvass for a watchword, with which to appeal to popular prejudice and popular clamor, when the real object out how efficacious it was in that respect. That that is to be attained is not the one which approblem was demonstrated sooner than will be | pears palpably upon the face of the bill. I assume that from the fact, that since this bill has been talked of, and before it was intro-The third argument used by Mr. Walker for duced, we received the most positive assuranthe annexation of Texas was, that it was neces- ces that we could not effect that which the bill

I desire to say, further, that while I am willing that the country should expand, and desire and to preserve the Union. Mr. Walker said, that it should expand, I am not willing that it if Texas were not annexed, there would be a shall expand continually in one direction, and outhern Confederacy, the Union would be dis- for the annexation of countries in which the insolved, New Orleans would be at the mercy of stitution of American Slavery exists. I desire any foe that would come to take it. Those were | not to interfere with the just rights of any State | that they are so. the arguments. The annexation of Texas was of this Union in regard to any institution she essary to preserve the tariff, to protect New have; I am willing that they may have it. upon to manufacturers was this: if Texas should if it is a curse, let them stagger under it: but e reannexed to the United States, in ten years I am not willing to extend the boundaries of

ing the measure, is that they are slave States, Well, sir, the Democratic party listened to slave territories, and slave islands. these arguments. I did not, and I got turned The Senator from Georgia [Mr. Toombs out of doors for not listening. The measure says that he is willing to leave the question of was consummated, and consummated, too, by what is to be the character of the population of the votes of the Northern Democracy; and now | these islands, or these countries annexed, to the they have history left to tell them how true, how law that the people themselves may make; and ecious, or how just, were the arguments by he thought that it was a great piece of magnanwhich it was advocated. There is to be the same cry always, that it is necessary in a milition," to be willing to yield so much. Sir, I tary point of view. Why is Cuba so necessary can stand irony as well as anybody; but I think. n a military point of view? What can Cuba when a Southern gentleman gets up here and either side molesting them. On the western tory of that section, or of that portion of the Union, nor of this weak system. Suffice it to say, that united, uniting one section of the country as one man, swallowing up all divisof Mexico by owning this island of Cuba, which ions and all parties and all sects, presenting a It is idle to say it is a sectional or a local one. has a channel eighty miles wide on each side compact, impervious front, it dispenses the patof it, unless you maintain a navy to do it? Mr. ronage of this nation, and by that means di-Jefferson, when he, in the quotation which is vides and cuts up and conquers the North. made by the committee, undertook to recom- That has been its history in times past. Of the mend receiving Cuba into our Union, he said future, I do not propose to speak. When I hear we should immediately erect a column on the southernmost limits of Cuba, and inscribe on ing from the weaker portion of the Union, I it that it was to be the ne plus ultra to us in confess I feel as if he was doing anything else that direction—seeming to admit, that if we took Cuba, we were going as far as it could possibly than addressing a sober, serious, and solemn argument to the Senate. No, sir; it is the interest, the great interest, that makes war and we were to erect a monument when we got to makes peace, buys Territories and sells them, What killed Martin Van Buren? What de

prived him of the nomination of the Democratic party in 1844? Why, he had demonstrated that it was constitutional to take Texas; but he said, that while Texas was in a state of open war with Mexico, he did not think it would' l North in our Confederacy; which would be, of exactly right to annex her, and that we could course, in the first war; and we should have not do it consistently with our treaty obligations. Well, sir, the history of Mr. Van Buren is well known, He stood no chance after that. But I want to show the manner in which the argument was met. The argument was met in this wise: When we annex Texas, although she is at war with Mexico, we are at peace with Mexico; and if we take Texas, she will be a part of us, and at peace with Mexico; and then, if war ensues, Mexico will have to begin it, because the United States and Mexico are at peace. We had a war with Mexico, and the great burden of the message of Mr. Polk, after the war commenced, was to satisfy us that war commenced by the act of Mexico. I suppose if we were to follow out the suggestion made by the honorable Senator from Louisiana, which looks like anything but purchase, and were to take Protestant liberty. While I would give the Cuba by force, and Spain should undertake to fullest latitude to every man to believe or dis resent it, it would be said the war commenced by the act of Spain, In the report—no, I think it was in the speech

the Presidency slept right under British guns, evident he looks beyond this bill. He under-There was only a river that divided the city in stands its spirit. He is not confined to the letter. He knows that the letter is a mere so believed and so practiced and so established numbug; there is nothing in it; he looks beyond it; and he says that we must say to fluence, I will not, by my consent, receive them Spain, that we will extend the same aid to orable Senator for the mauliness and the cancal necessity for our expansion, let us go north. with which this poor bill undertakes to dress We have gone south long enough; we have taken up this scheme, and tells you what we look at. It is Cuba; it is inevitable; and we will declare to the Cubans, "go on, declare yourselves in dependent; if you can achieve your independthe reverse. When there is the greatest and ence, we will admit you into the Confederacy; most powerful nation on earth owning rivers and if you cannot, we will help you." That is which run into the very centre of our continent, the meaning of it. In one of the dispatches of penetrating into some of the most densely-set- one of our Secretaries, Marcy or Buchanan, or tled and wealthy parts of our country, why is it some of that latter-day class of politicians, they that the views of our statesmen, who give direc- undertake to say that the United States will tion to our energies, and administer to this great | never seize Cuba while in possession of Spain,

outlet of the Mississippi was so necessary to the that she shall have it, if she could hold it; but great West fifty years ago, why is it that the she cannot, and we will not let her call upon outlet to the St. Lawrence is not necessary for anybody else to help her; and when the ripe

the direction which things take. The necessi- else. This bill, if it has any effect, can only ties of our annexation and our expansion are have the effect to debauch and corrupt the always in one direction, and it so happens that | public mind and the public morals. It is to that is always and exactly in that direction where a particular local institution exists and has been, in violation of our laws and our There it is that we seek and demand | treaty obligations, fitting out expeditions to go and require expansion.

I think I do no injustice to the truth of his- appeal to our national avarice, to our and seize upon Cuba. It is a great, gigantic ished in Cuba, and the experiment which has and by every means to seize upon Cuba. If been tried in the British West India islands were | we do not in the letter countenance these | and Mol pist, if the chain should be stricken from the so I treat it. It is an attempt to corrupt the pondman, I believe the same Administration | public morals; to call upon all that is base and

concord, uninterrupted with us.

When the message of the President was read,

us upon our relations with Spain, I found that The true theory, Mr. President, of all this, is given in this South Carolina paper. The annexation of Cuba is to be the great war-cry of gressions upon us? That Spain had taken of her hand from molesting our commerce and interfering with our rights in the Mediterranean? No, sir; but President Pierce congratu lated the country that he was enabled to an nounce to them that no lawless bands had fit Sir, when the history of the connection, and of

the manner in which the treaties between Spain

and the United States have been observed, shall

be considered, I tell you that, in the scale of

national honor, and in the observance of treaty

stipulations, and of a jealous regard of nations

fame, we shall have nothing to boast of in the comparison. It will be found that our aggres sions upon Spain-some of them national, some of them private have been ten-fold more than anything we have had occasion to complain of from Cuba. You will find that we have sent, in time of profound peace, our armies into the national provinces of Spain, and we have, by treaty, made liberal stipulations for the pament of the damages, which were unautho which nothing in the treaties required at ou colleague from the Committee on Claims, h which it will appear that we are to-day indebted to the assignees of claimants for the interes Spain, or Spanish subjects, some forty years There may have been, and doubtless been, many things that we have had a right to complain of in the conduct of the au thorities of Cuba, in regard to some of our merchantmen; but I believe that, in regard to Spain, when these matters have been brought nome to the cognizance of the Spanish Govern ment, we have no right to complain. Though ment which he makes, yet the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has stated to you more than once, this session, that Spain conduct of this nation, in not making the repa ration to her which is provided in a bill which he introduced. I do not believe it. I do not believe that Spain has any such claim; but when our National Executive tells her she has, when the chairman of the Committee on For eign Relations tells her she has, just claims against this Government in that behalf, we cernly cannot complain of her if she assumes

am opposed to it-utterly, totally, and entirely opposed to it. I want to hold out no induce ments to our people, or any part of them, to do anything that may have a tendency to shake or disturb, in the remotest degree, the hold which spain has upon this island. Necessity! Sir, necessity is a stern law; and if it be so stern, I ask the ministering priests of Necessity, that sacrifice at her altar, to find some other territory some other State, some other island, than that of a weak nation, with which we are at peace. to satisfy this cormorant appetite of political and geographical necessity. I would that this country might expand and cover the continent; I would that the blessings of free governmen might be coextensive with the continent; I would that the American eagle, planting himself on the dome of this Capitol, might plume his wings for a flight that should cover the confinent; but I would let him be the precursor carry with it the light of civilization, of Chris The reproach of introducing it cannot be charged when I see the whole energies of the and, the whole energies of the Government evoted to purpose subservient to the interest, the protection, the extension, and the protection, the extension, and the protection, I have a right total upon the people to pause, to heritate, is strip off disguises, and look at measures as they really are.

Looking upon this measure in that light, I

Now, sir, without preparation, and without much coherence, I have delivered to you some of the objections which I entertain to this measure. I do not confine myself to the time, nor the mode nor the manner, of doing it. am against the thing itself. It is not an objection to pe that you want to do it now. I do not believe it is a ripe apple; and if it is a ripe oet surg, of which it was said the mortal taste rough death into the world, and all our woes. I believe that the history of Spanish civilization upon this continent is not such as to make us very ambitious and very desirous of incorpora ting a whole State of that class of population into our midst. Though I would extend religious liberty to everybody, I would throw no impediments in the way of any man's faith or ne pleases, yet I have a right, and it is my duty as a member of the Senate, to look at the question of the religious faith of a whole peoexert an influence adverse to the best interests of our country. Sir, I believe that a republican government can only be maintained, and pelieve, to worship or not, as he pleases, I have proposed to add a whole people, if I think that the religious faith they have amongst them is among them that it will exert a deleterious ininto our midst.

Sir, it is that religion that, to-day, has prevented in a great degree the success of institu tions of free government in Mexico. It is adverse to what I believe is essentially necessary to our growth, our progress, and our highest interests; and that is, Protestant liberty. Let me tell you, sir, and I think I will not be con-troverted when I make the assertion, that the history of modern times, the history of civil liberty, is the history of Protestant liberty; and the struggle of civil liberty has been the struggle of Protestant liberty. The genius of a free overnment requires the genius of a Protestant religion. I am willing that the Cubans shall ave any faith they please. I am willing, when hey come here, they shall profess any faith they please; but when the proposition is made to annex them, I claim the right, in looking at the question in all its aspects, to look at it in

ook at this question, I do not consider the acquisition of Cuba desirable; and I do not beeve that, at the present time, even if it were lesirable, the measure which is proposed is one

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